# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1551. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## THE KANSAS WAR.

### Details of the Fight at Ossawatomie.

### BORDER-RUFFIAN ACCOUNTS.

### Preparations for an Attack on Lawrence.

From the Glasgow (Mo.) Weekly Times, Sept. 4.

[illegible] an extra from the Westport [illegible] office, dated Independence, Sunday evening, containing important news from Kansas. [illegible] Fort Scott, in which [illegible] men were killed. No particulars.

The letters from Capt. REID and Mr. CHILES follow:

CAMP, BULL CREEK, Aug. 31, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I started with 250 men on the Abolition fort and town of Ossawatomie—the headquarters of old Brown—on night before last; marched forty miles and attacked the town without disturbing the men, about sunrise on yesterday. We had a brisk fight for an hour or more, and had five men wounded—none dangerously—Capt. BOYCE, [illegible] and three others. We killed about 30 of them, among the number, a son of old BROWN, and almost certain old BROWN himself; destroyed all their ammunition and provisions, and the boys would burn the town to the ground. I could not help it.

Reinforcements expected by our friends. We will want more men and ammunition—ammunition of all sorts. Powder, muskets, balls and caps, is the constant cry.

I write in great haste, as I have been in saddle [illegible] 100 miles, and fought a battle without rest.

Yours, &c., REID.

CAMP AT BULL CREEK, Aug. 31, 1856.

Messrs. Hockaday, Henry and others:

General Gen. REID, with 250 men, had a fight at Ossawatomie yesterday. We had four men wounded: Capt. BOYCE, of Lexington; FRANK GON[illegible], of Clay. Capt. BOYCE had his [illegible] broken. [illegible] was shot in the shoulder. Young JACKSON, of Howard, was shot in the mouth—badly hurt. [illegible] GORDON, of Lafayette, shot in the thigh. Young [illegible] of Lafayette, was shot in the leg. The Abolitionists made the attack. We killed 30 and burnt the town.

Same evening, a large number made their appearance near Camp. We expect to have a fight at Franklin. We then march on Lawrence, where we will have the big fight. We need men and means. We are now here 1,200 men, and about 800 opposite Lawrence that will operate with us.

Brown was supposed to be killed at Ossawatomie. Urge all men to come on.

Yours, JAS. CHILES.

PREPARATIONS FOR A FIGHT AT LAWRENCE—LANE'S AND ATCHISON'S MEN.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 4.

We have been shown a letter dated "Camp at Bull Creek, Aug. 30, 1856, 9 o'clock A. M.," and written by a member of the Lexington volunteers, in which it is said that they arrived there that morning in fine spirits. Reliable private dispatches from Lecompton ... that the Abolition force at Lawrence, where all their forces are concentrated, amounted to 1,500 to 2,000 men. The opposing force in camp at Bull Creek amounted to 1,000 men, but there were some 500 men above Lecompton to intercept LANE's army in case they should attempt to get away. This afternoon some 300 of our men proceed to Ossawatomie, and other towns may be visited. We will wait at this place for five or seven hundred men, expected to arrive to-morrow; and on return of our men from Ossawatomie, we go by the way of Hickory Point to Lawrence, which will probably be attacked by us day after to-morrow. We are all confident of success. I cannot say when we shall return. LANE's men are fortifying the crossing of Wakarusa, but will leave it on the appearance of our troops.

P. S.—I am just told by Adjutant-General McLEAN that Lawrence will be attacked on Sunday [illegible]. Another account says that Monday was the day appointed for this purpose.

ATCHISON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

A letter to the Republican, dated St. Joseph, (Mo.,) Aug. 29, says:

"I have time to write you only a few leading items, brought in by express last night. Gen. ATCHISON has been elected Commander-in-Chief of the [illegible] of Kansas. His staff consists of some of the most distinguished officers of the Mexican war. He has eleven hundred and fifty men in one division, and some five hundred in another. They will commence to-day upon Lawrence. Gen. RICHARDSON had taken up his line of march for the Northern line, to cut off further invasion from that quarter, but he received orders yesterday to move down to Lawrence. The town will be surrounded and its fate decided before Monday night."

LANE SURROUNDED.

In the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette of the 27th ult., we find the following:

"Immediately upon the resignation of SHANNON, Gov. WOODSON ordered the militia to assemble at Lecompton. Maj. Gen. RICHARDSON received orders to station three hundred men under Brig. Gen. MARSHALL on the trail near the Nebraska line to intercept and turn back any of LANE's men who may yet be on their way to join him. Gen. RICHARDSON is ordered to report himself at Lecompton with all the force he can raise. LANE is now completely hemmed in, and if proper precautions are taken, he must either surrender, or, like some of his coadjutors, escape in disguise."

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.

The Independence (Mo.) Dispatch of the 21st ult. contains this information:

"The law-and-order party have something like three hundred men stationed near N. Santa Fe, and we learn that it is their intention to move to-morrow to attack the notorious BROWN, who is encamped near Sugar Mound, on the Bates County line, with some four hundred men, who are committing all kinds of depredations in that neighborhood, and menacing the citizens of Bates with like treatment. Should they be overtaken by the Pro-Slavery party, we promise the people that they will be the source of no more trouble in the Territory. The number of LANE's party in the Territory under arms is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five hundred men, most of whom are concentrated at or near Lawrence, where they are fortifying themselves. We have no doubt but there will be a collision between the two parties during the ensuing week."

LATEST FROM LECOMPTON—SEIZURE OF FREE-STATE PROVISIONS—COL. TITUS.

From the Leavenworth Herald, Aug. 30.

Our latest advices from Lecompton inform us that there are some six hundred U. S. troops encamped there, subject to the order of our acting Governor, Hon. DANIEL WOODSON.

The most interesting item of news we have to record is the seizure of four of the enemy's wagons by Capt. FRED. EMORY and his gallant company. The wagons were loaded with provisions for the enemy, and were in transitu for Lawrence. The drivers and men along with the train, amounting to ten—just the number composing Capt. EMORY's company—were taken prisoners, and the wagons and contents conveyed as booty to the nearest camp of our forces. All praise to Capt. EMORY!

LANE's forces are still concentrated, we learn, at Lawrence, and are prepared for an attack. They have raised fortifications around the town and ferry. They number some two thousand strong, and are all well armed and disciplined. Report says they are short of provisions.

Our forces have started on their march to Lecompton, and have probably rescued them ere this. Most of them are well armed and mounted, and will give LANE and his ragged regiments—Jessie. We will probably hear something of them to-day.

Col. TITUS and men who were taken prisoners by the enemy have been released, an exchange of prisoners having been effected by the intercession of Gov. SHANNON and others. Col. TITUS was severely wounded at the time of the attack on his company, as our readers will recollect, but he is now, we are happy to learn, in a fair way to recover.

We learn that several Abolitionists have been taken prisoners by our forces, among whom is a Mr. [illegible]—a fiend who is well known here for [illegible]

NOT IN KANSAS—GEN. SMITH CONCENTRATING MEN AT LECOMPTON—A FIGHT.

From the Lexington Express, Aug. 30.

Private letters have been received in this city, which put an entirely different face on the state of affairs in Kansas, than that received above. One letter received day before yesterday, says that Col. LANE is not now, and has not been in Kansas this Summer. The writer says that the attack on Franklin was a most insignificant affair; but with the exception of horse stealing, and a systematic course of plundering carried on by a few men on both sides, with here and there a fight about claims, everything is perfectly quiet throughout the Territory; that Lawrence is perfectly quiet, and that no sort of preparation is being made for its defence.

One letter also says that Gen. SMITH is concentrating a large military force at Lecompton, with which to take the field should it become necessary. It is said he will have twenty-eight companies—infantry and dragoons—with one battery of artillery. It is also stated in the letter that Missourians will be greatly deceived if they believe the United States troops are to remain inactive in the event of a collision between the contending factions. Said letter also states that everything heretofore published is positively false; that the slightest things have been magnified into enormities by men on both sides, and that many things are stated which never occurred.

We doubt not the letter above referred to contains many things that are true, but as it regards the position and acts of the Anti-Slavery Party in Kansas, our means of acquiring information are almost as good as those residing in Lecompton.

LATER.—Mr. J. C. ALLEN, of Harrisonville, arrived in our city on Thursday night, bringing news of the utmost importance if true. Just as he was leaving home for this city, news was received from the Territory to the following effect: Becoming alarmed, all the Pro-Slavery settlers about the Walnut Grove, had collected at a camp some twelve miles below Ossawatomie, under the command of Capt. FLEMING. On Monday or Tuesday last, Capt. FLEMING started for Missouri for reinforcements, charging his men to keep together and not leave the camp. He had not been gone but a few hours, however, when fifty of his men, hearing of some horse thieves, started in pursuit of them, and succeeded in catching two. These they sent back to camp under an escort of six men.

This escort was attacked and cut off by a party of eighty Abolitionists. Two of the Pro-Slavery men were killed, one wounded in the face, and the two prisoners released. The Abolitionists then attacked the camp, drove off and scattered the men, and took forty horses and all the wagons and provisions.

The above embraces all the news received from Kansas, and we give it as we have received it. No doubt something decisive will occur within a few days. The advance of our army from New Santa Fe must bring results of some sort, and all we can do is to 'wait for the wagon.'

ANOTHER BULLETIN FROM ATCHISON.

The Atchison party have issued another bulletin "To the citizens of Missouri," which we find in the Kansas City Enterprise of Friday. We copy:

*To the Citizens of Missouri:*

A report has been circulated with great assiduity through the State, that the difficulties in Kansas are settled. This report has been circulated by two classes of men, those who wish some excuse for not assisting their friends in Kansas by their presence, and those who are too sordid to aid with their money. *We state now, DISTINCTLY, that Kansas affairs are daily growing worse*—that we do not intend to abandon our friends in Kansas until LANE's bandits are made to respect the laws and submit to them.

The Law-and-Order men, now under arms in the Territory, determined that the laws shall be obeyed, amount to 1,800 men, and must have 500 more within one week, or all will be lost, and Kansas must be abandoned to the bandits.

D. R. ATCHISON, JAMES CHILES,
A. W. DONIPHAN, JNO. W. REID,
OLIVER ANDERSON, S. A. MACLEAN.

KANSAS TERRITORY, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1856.

### Latest by Telegraph.

THE FUGITIVES FROM THE TERRITORY—BURNING OF OSSAWATOMIE CONFIRMED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The *Democrat* publishes the statement of the Free-Soilers who arrived in this city yesterday from Kansas. They confirm the burning of Ossawatomie, and say that but fifty Free-Soilers were in town at the time, and that the attacking party numbered four hundred. Several Free-Soilers were killed, and seven taken prisoners, of whom two afterwards were shot. Mr. BROWN and his son were killed. They also confirm the killing of WILLIAM PHILLIPS at Leavenworth, by a party of Southerners under Capt. EMERY, and the driving out of the Territory of all persons unwilling to take arms against the Free-Soilers.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 5.

It is presumed here that Mr. PHILLIPS, reported in the dispatch from St. Louis to have been killed at Leavenworth, was of the firm of PHILLIPS & BROWN, merchants in Leavenworth, as the gentleman of that name who corresponds with the New-York *Tribune* from Kansas, is at present absent from the Territory.

### The Official Correspondence on Kansas Affairs.

Among the official documents on Kansas affairs published in Saturday's *Union*, and telegraphed in synoptical form, the following, as tending to enlighten the public concerning the disturbances in the Territory, merit publication in full. The other documents of importance in this correspondence were published entire in our issue of Saturday:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., Aug. 23, 1856.

COLONEL: Late in the evening of the 18th instant I received from Major SEDGWICK and from Governor SHANNON the letters inclosed.

I had heard previously various rumors of outrages committed by bands of armed men about the neighborhood of Lawrence, and had seen handbills published in other towns purporting to give an account of them, and messengers came to me on two occasions to relate what they had seen of an attack on Lecompton on the morning of the 16th inst.; but, as all this must have happened near some of Major SEDGWICK's posts, and I received no information from him, and as much of the information I had received I knew to be false, I placed no confidence in it whatever, especially learning that up to the 17th no attack at all had even been made on Lecompton. Major SEDGWICK alludes, in his dispatch inclosed, to an attack on Franklin. This is all the information I have as yet on the subject that is authentic; the date and particulars are yet unknown. But on the assurance of both the Governor and Major SEDGWICK that there are 800 armed men assembled in Lawrence, who can be increased in twelve hours to twelve hundred, and that it is expected they would attack and destroy the capital of the Territory, Lecompton, I have ordered Lieut.-Col. JOHNSTON's second cavalry to go there, with all the troops at this post except a small company, and have ordered all the men from Fort Riley, except a small garrison, to the same place. I have sent down to have all the troops, recruits and others, at Jefferson barracks to be sent here, and will send them and any companies of the 6th that may arrive, to reinforce the command on the Kansas, if necessary. A large force may prevent any violence; a small one might tempt to the commission of it.

I inclose my instructions to the officer who may have command of the troops. He is to confine his action to the cases specified in the Constitution, and provided for by the acts of Congress of February 28, 1795, and March 3, 1807. I could not tell that Congress had, this session, restricted the action of troops so far as was in their power—that is, to the constitutional provision.

I inclose, also, a communication from an officer of the militia on the northern border of the Territory, showing how contradictory and inconsistent are the accounts spread over the country, for the party that LANE brought from Iowa is on the northern border and on the Kansas at the same time.

Colonel SUMNER's regiment cannot now muster 400 men, including Captain STEWART's company on its way to Fort Laramie, and a detachment under Lieut. WHEATON, *en route* for Fort Kearny with the Sioux prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke's six companies have a little more than 100 horses.

With respect, your obedient servant,
PERSIFER F. SMITH,
Bvt. Major General, Commanding Dep't.

Colonel S. COOPER, Adjutant General of the Army.

(Inclosure No. 1.)

CAMP NEAR LECOMPTON, K. T., Aug. 17, 1856.

MAJOR: As the Governor wishes to communicate with the General Commanding the Department, I avail myself of the opportunity to report that, within the last few days, parties of armed men have been assembling in various places, committing many depredations, and have now become so bold as to attack a house within two miles of the troops. After the attack on Franklin by the Free Soilers, they attacked a camp said to contain about forty, who had banded themselves together for protection. After dispersing them and burning the house, they marched on this town. The Governor requested me to move on with all the disposable force I had, which amounted to only thirty men. After remaining in town till after daylight, I returned to my camp, and had just reached it when I heard the report of a six-pounder, and soon ascertained that the house of Col. TITUS, in which he had twenty men, was the place attacked. I placed my command between the house and town; and the Governor soon after joining me, we moved in the direction of the place attacked. By this time the house had been destroyed, one man killed, Col. TITUS and one other dangerously wounded, and the others carried off prisoners.

This morning I received from the Governor a communication directing me to proceed to Lawrence and demand the prisoners; and in case of refusal, to take them by force, firing upon the resisting party. I immediately called upon the Governor; and at the suggestion of Dr. RODRIQUE, a gentleman of high standing, we proceeded to Lawrence, and had an interview with the persons holding the prisoners. After a long consultation, (in which I took no part,) the Governor made an arrangement to exchange some that he held, and some other stipulations.

I believe that there are eight hundred men (armed) in Lawrence, which can be increased in twelve hours to twelve hundred; they are in a state of high excitement—almost uncontrollable; and I believe they will attack this town and destroy it if every part of the agreement is not carried out, which I fear cannot be done. I think, if any troops are needed, it will be a larger number than I have at my disposal. At the request of the Governor, I have ordered Captain ANDERSON's company from the Wakarusa, and Captain NEWBY's from Palmyra, to this camp; they arrived yesterday. This increases my effective force to about ninety.

I should very much like to have the advice of Colonel JOHNSTON for a few days. I would also say that I have received no instructions how to act in a conflict with citizens, or when an officer is authorized to fire on them, except the President's proclamation of Feb. 11, 1856.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major First Cavalry.

Major GEORGE DEAS,
Adjutant Gen'l Dep't of the West.

(Inclosure No. 2.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Lecompton, (K. T.,) Aug. 17, 1856.

SIR: This place is in a most dangerous and critical situation at this moment. We are threatened with utter extermination by a large body of Free-State men.

The report of Major SEDGWICK, which will accompany this, will give you the particulars of the various outrages which this body of armed men have perpetrated within the last few [days.] I have just returned from Lawrence, where I have been to-day with the view of procuring the release of nineteen prisoners that were taken. I saw in that place at least eight hundred men, who manifested a fixed purpose to demolish this town. I know that they intend to attack—and that, too, in a very short time. I have correct information that they have five hundred men over in the [illegible] County, some forty miles south; about three hundred in the valley of the Wakarusa; and a large body above this place, variously estimated at from three to six hundred. They can concentrate at this place in a very short time some fifteen hundred or two thousand men, well armed, with several pieces of artillery. It would seem that the business of "wiping out," as it is called, of the Pro-Slavery Party, has been commenced. This heavy force has most unexpectedly sprung into existence, and made its appearance within a few days past. The women and children have been mostly sent across the river, and there is a general panic among the people. The force here is small—say eighty or a hundred dragoons, and some hundred and twenty citizens, poorly armed, and badly supplied with ammunition. Under these circumstances I have to request you to send from the fort all your disposable force. A few companies of infantry would be very desirable, and some light artillery. Permit me to express the hope that whatever force you can dispatch to the relief of this place will be sent as soon as possible. Delay may be ruinous. Yours, with great respect,

WILSON SHANNON.

Gen. P. SMITH.

(Inclosure No. 3.)

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 19, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. by Major SEDGWICK's express. I have sent Col. JOHNSTON down to Lecompton with all the troops here except a small company, and have ordered Col. COOKE to send from Fort Riley all the men there except a small garrison. There is no infantry within reach.

I have given to the commanding officer of this force instructions founded on those of the Executive to Col. SUMNER, and since to myself.

It will be necessary that you should make some arrangement for the custody of the prisoners that will take them out of the hands of the troops. A small guard cannot be left with them safely; a large one cannot be spared, and they cannot be marched with the troops, whose movements they would retard and embarrass.

After the many false reports that have been brought here under the sanction of the civil officers in the country, I can place no more reliance on such information, and will only act on official reports from officers or intelligence from persons I know personally to be reliable; and, as my own action and responsibility are to depend on the value of all such information as to its truth, I must have it before me before I can judge of the confidence to be placed in it.

With respect, your obedient servant,
PERSIFER F. SMITH,
Brevet Major General Commanding Department.

To his Excellency WILSON SHANNON,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

### Army News.

THE RECENT PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Adjutant-General is on the eve of issuing General orders in accordance with the promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since November, 1855; the officers being arranged to the Companies to which they succeeded in natural course of promotion or appointment.

Among the promotions are: Brevet-Captain Geo. Deas, to be Assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Captain Irvin McDowell, to be Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, to be Assistant Quarter-Master General; Major Thomas Swords, to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General; Captain Michael M. Clark, to be Quarter-Master. In the Medical Department, William J. Sloane, William S King and David C. Deleon, to be Surgeons. In the Corps of Engineers, Captain Henry Brewerton, to be Major.

The following named gentlemen have been promoted to Captains: John Newton, John D. Kurtz, Barton S. Alexander, George C. Meade, Martin L. Smith, John Pope, James W. Abert, Theodore T. S. Laidley, James G. Benton, James M. Hawes, George H. Stewart, Nathan G. Evans, Joseph Stewart, George W. Rains, John H. Greland, Charles C. Gilbert, Andrew G. Miller, Edmund Underwood, Joseph H. Potter and Alfred Cumming. Captain Sidney Burbank has been promoted to be a Major.

Daniel Chase, of California, to be a Military Store-keeper, vice Newman, dismissed.

The following named civilians have been named Second Lieutenants: Edward Ingraham, of Mississippi; Eli Long, of Kentucky; James E. Harrison, of the District of Columbia; Joseph P. Jones, of North Carolina; Lyman L. Kellogg, of Ohio; Thos. M. Saunders, of Va.; Edward F. Bagley, of Ala.; Frederick M. Follett, of New-York; George S. James, of South Carolina; Charles D. Anderson, of Texas; William H. Snyder, of Ill.; Alexander M. Haskell, of Ia.; John P. Sherburne, of N. H.; Henry Clay Wood, of Maine; Edward C. Moore, of Ill.; Charles A. Leak, of Cal.; Merwin E. Cully, of Ohio; Francis Mallory, of Va.; James K. McCall, of Tenn; Orlando H. Moore, of Mich.; Edwin W. H. Read, of Indiana; and James L. Thompson, of Mich.

The order comprises the names of many other promotions and appointments of the lower grades.

### The President at Warrenton Springs.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 7.

The President left Washington yesterday for Warrenton Springs.

### Political Matters.

GREAT FREMONT GATHERING AT ROME.

ROME, Saturday, Sept. 6.

An immense FREMONT gathering was held in the Park here this afternoon, Hon. JOSHUA A. SPENCER presided, with thirty-two Vice Presidents. Mr. SEYMOUR made a strong conservative and effective speech for FREMONT. He was followed by Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, who held his audience in close attention for three hours. At 6 o'clock a rain storm came on, and the meeting adjourned amid frequent cheers for the candidates and speakers.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Democrats held a large mass meeting at Kalamazoo yesterday. Eloquent and able speeches were made by Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Col. PRESTON, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Senators CASS and BRIGHT, and others.

There was also a Democratic mass meeting to-day at Pontiac, which was addressed by some of the speakers above named.

### Speaker Banks' Reception in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6, 1856.

A crowd of two or three thousand persons assembled here at noon to-day to welcome Hon. N. P. BANKS. He was addressed by Hon. HENRY CHAPIN on behalf of the Committee, and responded in a brief and appropriate speech.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Mr. BANKS was received at Waltham this afternoon by 20,000 persons. He was met at Newton and escorted to Waltham by a procession of the civil and military powers. Mr. [illegible] addressed him, welcoming him back. Mr. BANKS replied in an elaborate speech, occupying over an hour and a half in its delivery.

### Marine Disasters.

SHIP JOHN CARRIER AND SCHOONER CANTON LOST—OTHER DISASTERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 6.

The ship *Somerset* has arrived from Boston with the officers and crew of the ship *John Carrier*, from Mobile, 31st July. The *Somerset* fell in with the *J. C.* at sea, and found her leaking badly.

The schooner *Frances Satterly* has arrived from New-York. She fell in with, on the 28th, off Cape Romain, the schooner *Lydia B. Copperthwaite*, from Darien for New-York, full of water, and took off three of her men. The balance of her officers and crew were on board the schooner *Storm Cloud*, from New-York for Savannah, which vessel took the *L. B. C.* in tow and brought her to this port.

The ship *New-York*, from Cape Edward, with a valuable cargo, ran ashore off Sullivan's Island, but was got off and has arrived at her wharf.

The brig *Telegraph*, from the West Indies, reports that the schooner *Canton*, from the Baltic, was totally wrecked off Arecibo on the 18th of August.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 4.

The brig *Susan*, Capt. HAY, from Boston 31st ult., has arrived here. She experienced a severe gale from the southeast, during which she shipped a sea, lost her foremast, with the rigging and galley and bulwarks carried away, and her cabin filled with water, and sustained other damage.

### The Ship Colchis, of Boston.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 6.

A youth named PENFIELD has been arrested in Norfolk for having in his possession a considerable amount of jewelry, which he alleges he got from the ship *Colchis*, of Boston, which was wrecked on the Bahama Banks. He alleges that the Captain, officers, and crew of the *Colchis* all helped themselves to the valuable property aboard, left the vessel in the hands of wreckers, went to Nassau, and then separated. PENFIELD came a passenger from Nassau in the British brig *Wasp*, bound to New-York, and blown ashore near Cape Henry.

### Shooting Affray at New-Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Saturday, Sept. 6.

STEPHEN J. BOTSFORD, just from New-York, had a quarrel yesterday with THOMAS GORDON, a cooper, and this afternoon fired two shots into his head and one into his shoulder, from a revolver. GORDON is not expected to live. BOTSFORD has been arrested.

### The Frigate Macedonian Unseaworthy.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The United States Frigate *Macedonian*, which has been undergoing an examination for the past week is pronounced unseaworthy, her timbers being found to be much rotted. She will have to undergo very thorough repairs to make her fit for sea.

### Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Sept. 7—P.M.

The screw steamship *Canadian*, with four days' later news from Europe, is now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, and fully due at this port; but up to 4:30 this afternoon she had not been heard of at the telegraph station at River Du Loup.

### Fire at Taunton, Mass.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Sept. 7.

The Taunton Enameling Works at Taunton, Mass., were destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock last night. The loss is about $17,000. Insured for $12,500 in the Etna and other offices in this city.

### Cholera at Mayaguez.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Dates from Mayaguez to Aug. 18 state that the Cholera was raging fearfully at that place, carrying off forty to fifty persons daily. The mortality was mostly among the blacks.

### Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here at her wharf at noon to-day.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MAX MARETZEK enters on the second week of his Fall season to-night. The past week has been signally successful, showing that Italian opera is duly appreciated when it is presented seasonably, and in good style. The new tenor, who made his first appearance on Wednesday night, appears to have been withdrawn. This is scarcely fair. If he did not achieve a decided success, he certainly gave evidence of being a thorough artist. We hope he will have another chance before the season ends. To-night VERDI's "Ernani" will be given, and Signor CRESCI, (tenor,) and Signor TAFFANELLI, (baritone,) will make their *débuts*. The last named gentleman was a member of the old Astor-place Company.

By the way, we would suggest to the management of the Academy the actual necessity of driving the ticket speculators from the steps of their building. The pertinacity with which these gentlemen persist in thrusting reserved seats in your face is intolerable. The prosperity of the present season appears to have greatly increased their number, and if possible added to their ugliness. It is, we suppose, impossible to prevent these vociferous gentlemen procuring tickets, but it cannot be beyond the resources of the Academy to kick them out of the lobby and off the steps into the street.

MR. HACKETT's Dramatic Company will perform here to-morrow night, giving SHAKESPEARE's Comedy of "the Merry Wives of Windsor." The cast is very strong, and will, no doubt, attract a large audience. Seats can be reserved during the day by those who are willing to be mulcted out of twenty-five cents extra. Two or three of our New York managers have tried this dodge with eminent disgrace. We shall see whether MR. HACKETT will be benefited by it. It is the custom in New-York to reserve seats for dramatic purposes *gratuitously*, and we strongly advise all patrons of the drama to uphold this custom, and vehemently resist any attempted extortion.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.—On Saturday night Mr. BURTON took his farewell of the audience of the Chambers-street Theatre, which was opened for the occasion, and to-night he will receive them in sumptuous style at his new house up town. A vast number of improvements have been effected in the appearance of what of old was Mr. LA FARGE's coquettish theatre. It will now, it is hoped, become a steady and respectable member of the dramatic profession. The company engaged by Mr. BURTON is unusually strong, and presents the names of several very distinguished artists. SHERIDAN's comedy of "The Rivals" has been selected for the opening night, followed by dancing, and the farce of "The Loan of a Lover." Performances commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The wonderful RAVELS will delight the audiences of this establishment with a series of performances running through the entire week. Their inexhaustible *repertoire* will yield forth some of its treasures to-night, in addition to a new Grand Ballet entitled "La Fortune."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Summer Garden, so ably and liberally managed by Mr. STUART, will close its prosperous season on Friday next. There are consequently but five more opportunities of seeing Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. DION BOUCICAULT in their celebrated impersonations. To-night will be played the romantic Drama of the "Devil's in It," and the Farce of the "Cousin [illegible]."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—To-night a new comic drama will be produced called "Giralda, or the Invisible Husband." After which the farce of the "Swiss Swains."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 585 Broadway.—These talented artists are in the full tide of success. Their new and magnificent hall (which is in fact a commodious and elegant theatre) is crowded nightly, and the comic version of the "Trovatore" draws down thunders of laughter and applause. The BUCKLEYS are eminently worth seeing.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Manager BROUGHAM produces a new version of the "Marble Heart" to-night. The play has been produced with great care, and the characters are distributed in a very powerful way. A new ballet divertissement called the "French Barber," will also be given, and the burlesque of "Pocahontas."

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The performances will commence to-night with the spectacle of the "Fairy Spell;" then the pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler;" the whole concluding with the "Idiot of the Shannon."

## THE YELLOW FEVER.

Since our last report, Saturday morning, there have been in Brooklyn two deaths and one new case, and at Fort Hamilton no death, and only three new cases, two of which are very mild. It will be seen that the disease is subsiding.

The deaths in Brooklyn are Mr. JOHN BURGESS, Jr., of Gowanus, and DANIEL COLGAN, (lighterman,) Furman-street. The first named is in the infected district, and the latter received the disease at Quarantine. The new case in Brooklyn was a servant girl on Third-avenue, Gowanus. She was taken to the County Hospital Saturday afternoon.

The BURGESS reported to-day as dead, makes twelve of the same name, and all relatives, residing near each other, who have died from the same disease during the present epidemic.

FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY'S REPORT OF THE SICK AT THAT PLACE.

Died—none. The sick are doing well this morning. The recent cases have proved, as first reported, of a very mild character, and at once yield to treatment. New case—PATRICK DONNELLY; mild attack.

FRANCIS E. BERRIER, Secretary.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

All cases previously reported doing well. Two new cases, private, reported this morning; one mild, the other rather severe.

J. H. BAILEY, M. D., U. S. Army.

FORT HAMILTON, Sept. 6, 1856—9½ A. M.

### Brooklyn Board of Health.

SATURDAY, 6th inst.

This Board met at 9 A. M. Present Mayor HALL presiding; and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH and SHAW.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A number of nuisances were reported by the Health Wardens, and the usual order for abatement made.

Permits were granted to land cargo of brig *Virginia* at a wharf, the hides having been lightered.

Brig *R. E. Harkins*, from Porto Rico, to land cargo of sugar and molasses.

On motion of Alderman SHAW, the resolution prohibiting the landing of hides until the 1st of October next was rescinded.

The owners of the brig *Gazzamo* then applied for a permit to land hides for the purpose of being weighed and immediately reshipped. Granted—a clean bill of health having been shown.

The Health Officer, Dr. WENDELL, reported that he heard of no new case of infectious or contagious disease during the preceding 24 hours.

The following communication was received, read and placed on file:

GENTLEMEN: In an article headed "Yellow Fever," and published in the Brooklyn *Times* of Thursday, I read a statement that Dr. HARDNED "was ill with a mild attack of yellow fever," and the people need not be alarmed, but they might rest assured there has been plenty of yellow fever around them. Considering it of the utmost importance to the welfare of this City to have this statement either confirmed or contradicted, and inasmuch as the laws had been violated in not reporting the case to the Board of Health, I deemed it my duty to visit the patient officially, in order to ascertain all the facts in reference to the disease and its nature. Accordingly, in company with my friend, the Mayor, we called upon the patient at his residence yesterday morning. It were needless to enter upon a detail of the investigation, suffice it, therefore, to say that we found the doctor in a very comfortable condition and well, with not a trace left of his having been a "well-marked case of yellow fever." Presuming that the statement could not have been sanctioned by either of the medical gentlemen mentioned therein, I refrain from making such remarks as it richly deserves, at least for the present, reserving, however, the right of replying to any authenticated communication which may be published on the subject. On remarking that as the case had been a mild one, the remedies were doubtless equally so, the reply was that he had taken no medicine whatever, excepting the case with sweet and herb tea. Finally, to remove all fears, and to soothe the anxiety of numerous friends, I beg leave to assure them that if the Doctor don't die until he falls a victim to the "well-marked symptoms of yellow fever" under which he is said to have been laboring for the last day or two, he stands a fair chance to outlive Methuselah.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

The Board then adjourned.

### City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 30th day of August to the 6th day of September, 1856: Men, 59; women, 88; boys, 199; girls, 159; total, 505. Adults, 147; children, 358; males, 258; females, 247; colored persons, 5.

DISEASES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | 1 | Convul'ns infant. | 3[illegible] | Inflam. lungs | 8 |
| Abscess, lumbar | 1 | Croup | 7 | Inflam. stomach | 1 |
| Abscess of the liver | 1 | Debility infant. | 10 | Inflam. womb | 1 |
| Apoplexy | 2 | Delirium trem's | 1 | Intemperance | 1 |
| Asthma | 1 | Diarrhea | 36 | Liver, disease of | 3 |
| Bowels, dis. of | 1 | Dropsy | 3 | Lockjaw | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 5 | Dropsy in chest | 1 | Marasmus, inf. | [illegible] |
| Burned or scalded | 2 | Dropsy in head | 16 | Measles | 5 |
| Cancer of oesophagus | 2 | Drowned | 4 | Old age | 4 |
| Casualties | 1 | Dysentery | 26 | Palsy | 3 |
| Casualties by being crushed | 1 | Epilepsy | 4 | Pleurisy | 3 |
| Casualt's by falls | 1 | Erysipelas | 2 | Premature birth | 10 |
| Casualties by being run over | 1 | Fever, bilious | 4 | Scrofula | 2 |
| Cholera Infa'm | 5[illegible] | Fever, nervous | 1 | Small-pox | 5 |
| Cholera Morbus | 1 | Fever, puerper'l | 1 | Spine, disease of | 2 |
| Cirrhosis of liver | 2 | Fever, remittent | 3 | Sprue | 1 |
| Colic | 1 | Fever, scarlet | 17 | Stillborn | 14 |
| Congest'n brain | 11 | Fever, typhoid | 1 | Stomach, dise'e of | 1 |
| Congest'n lungs | 1 | Fever, typhus | 6 | Suicide, by cutting the throat | 1 |
| Consumption | 57 | Fever, yellow* | 2 | Teething | 6 |
| Convul'ns, adult | 1 | Fracture of arm | 2 | Ulcer'n of bones | 1 |
| Convul'ns, puerperal | 1 | Fract. of skull | 1 | Ulcer'n of bow's | 1 |
| | | Heart, disease of | 3 | Ulcer'n of liver | 1 |
| | | Hooping cough | 7 | Ulcer'n of throat | 1 |
| | | Inflam. bowels | 19 | Ulcer'n of womb | 1 |
| | | Inflam. brain | 6 | Varicella | 1 |
| | | Inflam. chest | 1 | | |
| | | Inflam. heart | 2 | | |
| Total | | | | | 505 |

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bones, Joints, &c. | 6 | Old Age | 4 |
| Brain and Nerves | 85 | Stillborn and Premature Birth | 24 |
| Generative Organs | 3 | Stomach, Bowels and other Digestive organs | 213 |
| Heart and Blood Vessels | 5 | Uncertain seat and General Fevers | 40 |
| Lungs, Throat, &c. | 95 | | |
| Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers | 35 | | |
| Total | | | 505 |

Of which 18 were from violent causes.

AGES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 189 | 20 to 25 years | 9 | 70 to 80 years | [illegible] |
| 1 to 2 years | 121 | 25 to 30 years | 20 | 80 to 90 years | 1 |
| 2 to 5 years | 50 | 30 to 40 years | 35 | 90 to 100 years | — |
| 5 to 10 years | 15 | 40 to 50 years | 18 | 100 and upward | — |
| 10 to 15 years | 8 | 50 to 60 years | 23 | Unknown | 1 |
| 15 to 20 years | 14 | 60 to 70 years | 14 | | |
| Total | | | | | 505 |

NATIVITIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 1 | Germany | 35 | United States | 385 |
| Denmark | 1 | Ireland | 6[illegible] | Unknown | 1 |
| England | 5 | Scotland | 4 | | |
| Total | | | | | 505 |

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alms House, Blackwell's Island | 2 | Jews' Hospital | 1 |
| Bellevue Hospital | 2 | Randall's Island Nursery Hospital | 2 |
| City Hospital | 6 | St. Vincent's Hospital | 4 |
| Colored Home Hospital | 1 | Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital | 12 |
| Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island | 2 | Workhouse, Blackwell's Island | 2 |
| Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 36 |

WARDS.

| Wards. | | Wards. | | Wards. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 8 | IX | 21 | XVII | [illegible] |
| II | 9 | X | 16 | XVIII | [illegible] |
| III | 3 | XI | 31 | XIX | 19 |
| IV | 16 | XII | 17 | XX | [illegible] |
| V | 20 | XIII | 8 | XXI | [illegible] |
| VI | 37 | XIV | 18 | XXII | [illegible] |
| VII | 35 | XV | 3 | | |
| VIII | 25 | XVI | 31 | Total | 505 |

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1856.

It will be gratifying to notice the healthfulness of the City; the mortality of the present week showing a decrease of 57 from the number of the previous week. The number of deaths compare with corresponding weeks of 1854, 1855, and last week, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending Sept. 9, 1854 | 7[illegible] |
| Week ending Sept. 8, 1855 | [illegible] |
| Week ending Aug. 30, 1856 | 562 |
| Week ending Sept. 6, 1856 | 505 |
| Decrease | 57 |

* Two deaths by yellow fever were returned, of which one is stated, on the authority of Dr. WM. ROCKWELL, Resident Physician, to have been typhus, not yellow fever, as was reported.

### Commissioners of Health.

At the usual meeting of the Board on Saturday the following cases were acted upon:

SPECIAL REPORTS FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER.

*To the Mayor or Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:*

The Health Officer, to whom was referred the petition [illegible] to proceed to the City, reports, that the [illegible] arrived Aug 22, from [illegible], P. R., laden with sugar and molasses, and all hands on board well. But two or three vessels have arrived in port from [illegible] this season, and in no instance have they brought with them infectious disease. The masters of vessels coming from there report that the place is perfectly healthy, and the undersigned has no proof to the contrary. [illegible] The brig *Leander*, from [illegible], came into Quarantine July 28, and was allowed to proceed to the city without discharging cargo at Quarantine. [illegible] and in that respect should receive the particular attention of your honorable body. In conclusion, the undersigned would add that he can give no good reason for allowing the brig *Leander* to proceed in July and for detaining the brig [illegible] in September. Respectfully submitted,

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

The Board concurred, and the vessel was allowed to proceed.

CASE OF THE LADY FRANKLIN.

*To the Mayor or Commissioners of Health of New-York:*

The Health Officer to whom was referred the petition of the ship *Lady Franklin*, asking that she may be allowed to proceed to the City, reports that the ship *Lady Franklin* came into port from Matanzas on the [illegible] of July last, laden with sugar, and all hands on board being sick with, or dead of, yellow fever. The vessel is now lying at the Southwest Spit, undergoing the process of ventilation. Her cargo has been discharged for the period of three weeks, and she has been thoroughly cleansed and ventilated under the direction of the Health Officer. During the process of discharging the cargo of the *Lady Franklin*, one or two persons employed on board of her were sent to the Marine Hospital, but since her cargo has been out and her hold fumigated, no case of disease has occurred amongst her crew, although the persons serving in the capacity of ship-keepers are not [illegible]. It will be observed by your honorable body that the *Lady Franklin* had rode out a quarantine of nearly two months—almost double that which is prescribed by statute—and in view of the facts above stated, the undersigned is of the opinion that the said vessel is as free of contagion or infection as she can be by the process of [illegible] or any means of disinfection. During ordinary seasons of quarantine, the undersigned would not hesitate to recommend that vessels circumstanced as is the *Lady Franklin* should be allowed to proceed forthwith to the wharves of the City. But the present is no ordinary crisis. The people [illegible] to be alarmed at even the signs of a vessel reported to have had on board a case of yellow fever—no matter how long she may have been under quarantine discipline, or however positive the proof may be that she is safe and free from infection. It is not judicious, in the opinion of the undersigned, to add to the public fear at present, however unfounded it may appear to those whose judgments are swayed alone by facts. It is recommended, therefore, that the prayer of the petition be not granted at present to bring the *Lady Franklin* to the wharves of the City.

R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 6, 1856.

CASE OF BARK [illegible]

This vessel was accused of running Quarantine a short time since, having been boarded by a New-York pilot at Sandy Hook, and by order of the Commissioner taken to New-Haven, unloaded, and returned after clearing from there to the wharves of this City. The orders of the Commissioners to have her removed to Quarantine were immediately complied with, although she was [illegible] to be perfectly clean and healthy. The manner of her getting up looked very like running Quarantine, although the master denies that it was his intention to infringe upon any of the regulations. Her cargo was mostly owned at New-Haven. Her case will undergo an examination to-day. The pilot will very likely, be held to answer for his conduct on this occasion. The vessel requested to be returned to Pier 21, to finish her unloading, which is now on lighters, and ready to go on board.

LATE ARRIVALS.

Brig *Lamplighter*, from Demerara, with sugar and molasses, arrived on the 5th inst., with two men sick of remittent fever. Health Officer recommended that she be allowed to proceed to the City after ten days observation, providing all hands remain well. Concurred in.

Schooner *Amelia*, from Gonaives, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, arrived on the 5th inst. All well, and have been. She was permitted to proceed after a detention of five days—all remaining well.

Bark *Kingfisher*, from Port-au-Prince, on 4th inst., with palm oil and camwood, allowed to be lightered after five days' observation.

PETITIONS.

The brig *Carlos* is allowed to come up Sept. 8, if all are well.

The owners of the bark *Alabama* asked permission to bring her to the City or up in the stream, and transfer her cargo, without weighing, into lighters. Referred to the Health Officer.

The consignees of the brig [illegible], from Aux Cayes, petitioned to have said vessel towed alongside of ship and discharge cargo to go to Hamburg. Allowed to proceed to-morrow.

The owner of the bark [illegible], petitioned to be allowed to have her returned to port to continue loading, her cargoes being in lighters for that purpose. Referred to Health Officer for special report.

Schooner *Mary Alice*, arrived on the 19th ult., has discharged on lighters at Quarantine. All well. Asks to come up and load. Allowed on 15th.

NEW ALARM.

A lighter loaded with rags, from [illegible], drifted ashore on Staten Island, and the bales have been opened to dry. The inhabitants are much alarmed. The Health Officer at that place asks that they may be removed. Referred to the Health Officer, with power to act immediately.

Judge BEEBE argued the case of the *Pride of the Sea* before the Commissioners of Health. The owners wanted to have the vessel come up. She was said to be infected, and the Health Officer would not recommend a permit to be given her by the Board. Adjourned.

### New-York Hospital.

Weekly Report to Sept. 5th, 1856—Remaining on Aug. 29th, 239; admitted to Sept. 5th, [illegible]; discharged, cured or relieved, [illegible]; died, 7; Remaining at date, [illegible]. Males, [illegible]; Females, [illegible].

### Mortality in Brooklyn.

Weekly report of deaths in the city of Brooklyn, ending Sept. 6, 1856. Males, 40; females, 4[illegible]; total, 88, adults, 28; minors, 60.

*Principal Diseases*—Cholera infantum, marasmus, each 12; dysentery, hydrocephalus, each 7; consumption, convulsions, each 5; congestion of the brain, diarrhea, debility, each 3; inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the lungs, bilious congestive fever, yellow fever, each 2.

A decrease of 38 on the previous week.

### Collision on the Central Railroad—Six Men Killed.

*From the Albany Journal, Sept. 6.*

A sad accident occurred, about 10 o'clock last night, on the Central Railroad, near Port Byron, by which six men were scalded to death. In accordance with the direction of the Superintendent, a cattle train was standing on the straight track, waiting for the arrival of the 5 o'clock passenger train, which ought to have entered the depot on the turn out; but, by negligence or inattention of the switch tender, who neglected to turn the switch, the locomotive ran into the cattle train. The passenger train was going at the rate of eight miles an hour when the engineer discovered the neglect of the switch tender, when he immediately gave the signal to break up. He reversed the engine, and did all in his power to prevent a collision.

The locomotive when it struck the train threw the last car, containing six drovers, off the track, and upon the boiler. By the collision the supply pipe was broken, and before the men in the car could be extricated, they were literally scalded to death. Three were taken out of the car dead, and the others survived but a short time.

We learn from Dr. REED, of Springfield, Mass., who was on the train, and who remained there, busily attending upon and doing all he could for the sufferers, that it was an awful sight. He was the first person who came to the assistance of the drovers. Being told that it was a cattle train, he did not expect to see any person in the car, but upon looking up he discovered a person attempting to open a window. With a bar of iron he broke in the door and assisted in getting the men out. All his efforts to save them proved unavailing; for five had died before he left, and the sixth person was gasping, and could not live more than an hour.

We obtained from him the following list of the dead:

J. L. BISSELL, of Madison, Lake County, Ohio.
H. BEAN, of Warrensville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.
W. A. WILSON, of Benton County, Kentucky.
WM. SMITH, of Cleveland, Ohio.
EDWARD TAYLOR, of [illegible], Pickaway County, Ohio.
ROBERT ROSS, Carlisle, Kentucky.

The engineer and some of the brakemen, after doing all that they could, and finding a collision inevitable, leaped from the train and were uninjured. Several of the platforms on the cars of the passenger train were broken, but none of the passengers were injured. The calamity is wholly attributed to the carelessness of the switch tender, who neglected to turn the switch.

DEATH OF MACALLISTER THE MAGICIAN.—This sad event took place on Monday night, the 1st inst., at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city. Mr. MACALLISTER was not at all well when he first arrived here, some six weeks since; and, though he performed with great success several nights, it was evidently much of an effort, and a severe tax on his strength. He was taken down four weeks ago, and, notwithstanding all the attention and advice of the very best medical practitioners, he gradually failed, and died at last from a congestion of the brain. He was in the [illegible] year of his age. He is to be buried to-day, and will, we learn, be attended by the Masonic fraternity, to which order he belonged.—[illegible] Post, Sept. 2.

ROMAN CATHOLICS CONFIRMED.—Bishop FITZPATRICK confirmed three hundred persons, among whom were many converts, at the new Church of our Holy Redeemer, East Boston, on Sunday last.

## THE WATERING PLACES.

### Watering Places—England and America.

ARTICLE FOUR.

## LIFE AND SOCIETY

AT

Saratoga and Newport, Aug. 25—31.

In our last we made Saratoga the ground-work of our picture; let us in to-day's lighter sketchings bring Newport out on our canvas in bolder and brighter view.

It was in that sweet hour of evening when, like the stealing of one scene on another in a dissolving view, night and day seem for an hour to commingle and whisper some soft, low password, as they exchange the sentinelings of the earth, that we first looked fairly upon Newport from those small ledges of cliff which make the pleasant nook called Bateman's Point, we think. It is to us the most beautiful spot in Newport. It has that wild and lonely look to the observer of nature always more full of loveliness than richer and more gorgeous scenes. Every one remembers how full of this feeling was Sir Walter Scott, and how he in his cherished pictures ever parts from tall mountains and vast lakes to sit down in some little grassy glade and watch some gay wild streamlet run laughing among the stones. Those who have ever been in Killarney will remember, near the end of that neck of water which links the lower and the upper Lake, a wild shaggy bit, almost hid between those hills, where the fairies make their dwellings and answer "echo" in a thousand musical voices to your call. It was told to us when last among those scenes that when Sir Walter was at Killarney—he was then almost in the hour of dozing, and the lamp well nigh burned down—that the evening after his first visit he was missed, and after being sought for for hours, was found in this wild pass sitting in a boat that lolled lazily on the stream, with a big tear on his cheek, as an Irish boatman repeated to him in the rich, soft, thrilling voice of a Kerryman, those beautiful lines of his own,

"Oh! would you view fair Melrose aright,"

thus telling him more eloquently than words, that even in distant lands his memory would live and his breathings survive the organ which conveyed them.

Bateman's Point is just such a spot as Sir Walter would have loved to paint, and Newport to make the scene of one of his romances. Viewed from the Point nothing could be more lovely. On one side, the sea so still that it seemed as if it had stolen to this quiet place to rest, and its soundings were but soft murmurings through its sleep; on the other, the steeple rising like some angel at the gates of evening, with the lowly scattered cottages looking like gipsies' tents around, as their silver wreaths of smoke rose softly and lost themselves in air. Peace was on everything and all. It seemed to touch you with some sweet influence, and like a rainbow smile the stormiest heart to rest. The scene was indeed such a one as Claude Lorraine or Cuyp would have hung over with rapture at that hour—the hour between that in which the last carriage leaves the beach and the first sound of the Germania calls to revelry and dance. But it comes! the sound of music from every side, from the Ocean and the Bellevue, and the Fillmore, and the sound, still sweeter, of woman's voice, making merry the gay air, and breaking the stillness of a sudden with the cry of "let us dance, let us dance!" So let us away at the call, from this soft fairy scene, which we could linger on forever, and mix with the glittering crowd that press through the salons of every hotel, that pour down every staircase and pass in carriages from every cottage around.

The fashionable world of America is a sensible world, and if the people do not look quite so refined in this first generation, when it can hardly be expected that pottery would have grown into porcelain, as those in Europe, we believe they enjoy themselves more genuinely and rationally. The Carnival hour of Newport is nine. In England ladies glide languidly into a salon at twelve and one, and we know an Irish watering place, a most funny place, called Galway, where with the charming exaggeration of the national character, "the recherché band," as they always style it, consisting of a drunken bassoon and two dingy violins, never discourse their sweet music until two, and ladies absolutely have scouts out to spy who has started before they have the fashionable confidence to move themselves. As to the fashionable beaux at this Hibernian Newport, they usually arrive about three, with a terrible expression of lobster, melted butter and punch.

As we entered the first *salon de danse* we were at once struck by the singular beauty of a young lady who passed us leaning on the arm of one of the most distinguished and handsomest of "the order" to which we belong. She was naturally thorough-bred, and had all her points perfect. The small, proud head, so gracefully and haughtily set on, rising like an urn from its pedestal; the action of the little foot, so light and easy; the smile so sweet when it pleased, so scornful when it did not; nature had done everything, but art, or fashion, or whatever you choose to call it, marred all, and broke what was beautiful. The dress was expensive, *outré* and vulgar in the extreme; and so was it with many others—nearly all—at Newport.

Let us, as we have seen somewhat of the most graceful and best bred women in the world, whisper lovingly to those American belles, so full of natural beauty, that to run down to Stewart's, or Madame Peyrot's, and to purchase a gorgeous material, at a monstrous price, is not to dress well. Many a European girl whose dresses cost but a trifle, and are made up by her own maid, dress better. Dressing is really a matter of study, and as so much of a woman's even own mental happiness depends upon the impression she produces, she should deem it worth its study. To dress really well, a woman must first study the requirements of her own person; secondly, of the circumstances under which she has to appear; and lastly, of the impression to be produced on others. By blending these objects together she reaches the ideal of perfection to which dress may be brought, where fancy is chastened and directed by thought. How few ladies do we meet at Saratoga or Newport, or in England, who dress well or who any woman there would admit dress well except herself? And what is dressing unchastely but the most intense selfishness in refusing the study necessary to create that grace of design and harmony of color, which makes a well dressed woman a refreshing delight to all around her? What can be more beautiful than the dress of a French woman? How rare to see, as at Newport, a lady of thirty-five or forty dressed with the habits of a school girl, clashing in every curve with the matureness of her form; and how unfrequent to meet a French girl of seventeen dressed otherwise than with that simplicity which is youth's unadorned adornment! It is this remarkable harmony between the character of the dress and the requirements of her age which imparts to the appearance of the French women from the Faubourg St. Germain down to the Marais; from the fashionable of Versailles to the fisherwomen of Boulogne, from the constructive amendments to the imitative graces, a certain classic unity which is the characteristic of Gallic grace. It is the duty of a woman to look beautiful and please. The effort to do so may be rooted in vanity, but it is a blessed and holy vanity which tends to beautify life and throw a charm round its daily cares, and which does more than can be believed to retain and perpetuate the love of men. Dress is, to a great degree, a symbolical language, a kind of body phrenology, expressing the character. So ye beauties of Newport and Saratoga, let us be your Brigham Young, your prophet; follow us and be vain. And thou most beautiful belle of the Ocean House, inscribe in thy jewel-casket the maxim of Pelham, which though addressed to men applies equally to women, "do not dress that people may say what a huge hoop, or what a costly robe, but what a well dressed woman!"

From the Ocean we passed on to the Bellevue and the Fillmore, and though the general air was heavy with that perfume of pretension and vulgarity we pictured in our last, still were there some beautiful types of womanhood. One there was especially, the bride, we were told, of a distinguished Irishman, of the very highest type of American beauty, the features not delicately carved, and in many points faulty, but the look so honestly lovely, so luminously truthful, like one of those noble portraits of Reynolds', before which we stand, as Milton pictures Satan in the presence of Eve, "stupidly good!" All about her so true, as if a stain of deceit had never breathed on the mirror of her soul, and so noble and beautiful, mingling with the more passionate instincts of man's nature, that deep reverence for the high nature of woman, without which love never lasts, and while it does is stripped of half its beauties. She had been once, we were told, a celebrated American belle; but here we rejoice to say belles are not long belles. There is nothing in the whole chapter of female catastrophes more melancholy than a faded belle. Caius Marius on the ruins of Carthage, Stephen Branch on the glaciers of the Alps, Belisarius begging bread, or Franklin Pierce on the first of next April, cannot compare in grandeur of desolation to a faded belle. A superannuated beau may still find favor with a budding village beauty; but a faded belle—what is she to do? Let us turn to the unfaded ones, and wipe away a tear.

Like everything American, the belles are unique, and although points of comparison may be established with similar institutions in Europe, yet they are so widely different in their original structure, that it seems scarcely worth while to analogize about incidental or accidental resemblances.

In America, it seems to us from what we saw in Newport, every city, town, village, hamlet, farm-house, log-cabin, wigwam, has belles and beaux, just as every theatre in America has a star actress or a star actor. A woman may be benevolent like Florence Nightingale, beautiful like Venus, musical like Jenny Lind, classical like Rachel, *spirituelle* like Agnes Robertson, intellectual like Madame de Staël, graceful as Esmeralda, dance like Cerito, sing like Alboni, be witty like Madame de Sévigné, patriotic like Joan of Arc, loving like Eugénie, eloquent like Corinne, pathetic like Ristori, self-sacrificing like Josephine, heroic like Charlotte Corday, queen-like like Queen Elizabeth, and yet be as little fit for an American belle as the noblest of men is fit for an American politician. Those very qualities which would make her glory as a heroine, would make her doom as a belle. An American belle, like an American politician, must possess certain broad, bold features, appealing to the popular heart. The politician must have *bonhommie*, the belle must have *bonnefemmie*. She must be what the French call "*une bonne, petite femme*," yet she must be pretty; not by any means a beauty that would enlist the admiration of the highly intellectual, but she must have that species of prettiness coupled with smartness and social elasticity, and animal buoyancy, and inexhaustible good humor, and real tenderness of disposition, that not the lowest person could pass by without saying, "is not she mighty smart?" and not the highest-toned person pass by without thinking her in some way fascinating, although perhaps not congenial to his fastidious taste.

Such belles the American system produces most generously. In Saratoga and Newport are belles from Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, New-Orleans, New-York, Newark, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and almost all the other conspicuous spots of the Union.

New-England produces all sorts and manner of metaphysical, philosophical, philanthropical, political and practical belles. New-York has a host of Episcopal belles, Old-School Presbyterian belles, and-so-forth. As a rule, New-England belles have most culture of mind; New-York belles, most grace of manner; Western belles, most pluck; Southern belles, most affability, but they must all have a certain minimum of higher and a certain maximum of popular attributes, to make them, in the most official and widest sense of the word, recognized as belles.

Amalgamation between city belles and the clergy are comparatively rare here, though frequent in England. Generally they fish for a promising politician, for a Caleb Cushing in embryo, for successful merchants or eminent lawyers. Whenever they have the means to emigrate to Europe, they frequently strike upon some German diplomatist of one of the petty German Courts, or upon some poor French viscount of the old Noblesse. Their past life makes them step with charming elasticity into the slippery saloons of fashionable Europe, and the poor German has to philosophize a whole lifetime about her, without understanding her divinely plain and direct policy, while the noble Gallican finds himself with all his wit outwitted by the Yankee. Those who, which is rarely the case, marry poor, obscure, but accomplished men, generally turn their little social abilities to account, write autobiographies, and biographies of all other people they have ever met. At least this is one of the most terrible *arrière pensées* of a disappointed belle. "If they won't marry me, won't I give it to them?" This is the Damocles' sword which she holds suspended over society. But they have rarely to resort to such extreme and ferocious measures of retaliation. Between belles and democratic politicians their exists a mysterious affinity, belles always siding with successful men, with successful parties, and indeed many of the gubernatorial thrones of the United States are graced by lady Presidentesses who have once been belles. Our next Presidentess promises to be a celebrated belle. We like American belles; we think them good natured at heart, but for their own sake we are always delighted to hear they are well married.

The relationship between American belles and American beaux is full of originality. Old-world ladies have a way of censuring the free-and-easy intercourse between young American ladies and young American gentlemen, which betrays more the absent [illegible] at home [illegible] understanding of the chaste thought here. To our mind, nothing is more beautiful than the unsophisticated trusting spirit with which well-educated girls here form love-affairs with well-bred young men. These are the young men who throng the fashionable Episcopal churches, and the parties and balls of New-York and Boston; they are generally very, very young, varying from seventeen to twenty-two, prospective professional or mercantile men, dance well, dress well, mostly Democrats in politics, by no means trained to high mental or moral aspirations, but to amusement rather than knowledge, but withal practical, steering straight towards some course which may eventually secure an honorable competency, which may enable him (to individualize the case) to pay the board bill for himself and the lovely Fanny. Fanny watches the progress of Charley or Willy with charming pertinacity. She is only 16, he is only 18; she feels perfectly at home with him; the liking which she has for him is of a far different character than that which she has for her brother; she looks upon him somewhat with the same trust as she looks upon her cousin, yet to this kind of domestic-bred liking another feeling is added. It is not exactly love; nor even affection in its widest sense. It is a thin fancy-flame rather, supported more by the natural affinity of youths brought up in the same social atmosphere, than by the passion of lovers attracted to each other by affinities of thought and feeling. But she likes him very much. When he goes away she sees him to the door, not for the purpose of romantically shaking hands, but for handing him some matches for his cigar. If he happens to be in an insurance office, she manifests her flame by posting herself up on the subject of fires; he is full of attention to her; accompanies her to the opera, to Wallack's, to Curtis' Lectures, occasionally on Sunday evening to some old Unitarian church, or Chapin's, or Bellows's. But, with all that, there is no love in the matter; not even affection; it is a chaste good-fellowship, distinguished by great gentleness of manner and by great loveliness of mutual trust and confidence. But Charley, unless he is a great genius, does not go along very fast. Fanny wants to be married. She marries some substantial person, whose position is already well established, yet she always thinks kindly of Charley. He was her *favorite* beau, and she will never forget him.

This class of beaux is, by far, the largest in the United States. And a class of beaux, too, perfectly unique of its kind. There is nothing like it in any other part of the world. We are not disposed to go over from a chapter of the philosophy of beaux to a chapter of the philosophy of Freedom, but we cannot help thinking how much free institutions contribute to remove from the intercourse of the young of both sexes that impure halo, which vitiates the imagination in all other countries, where the innate nobleness of humanity has been disfigured by illiberal systems of Government and Education.

The purity of these American girls, and the gentle manhood of their beaux, are most eloquent evidences of this great historical and social fact; and only those arguing from the polluted atmosphere of the Old World will see dangers in the innocent abandon of soul of the girls, and the chaste simplicity of the youths here.

The presence of many of these young beaux with their graceful partners invests Saratoga and Newport with one of its greatest charms. The charm of a genuine, unconventional, social feeling, at least as far as they are concerned. True enough, their conversation does not always turn upon the loftiest subjects, and those who expect high-flown sentences upon theological and literary matters will be sorely disappointed. Yet many pretty words are said, many lovely sentiments are expressed, not in a bookish, quotatory form, but their beauty is in their genial originality; and many a young man derives a fresh and noble impulse from the influence exercised upon him in this gentle, beautiful manner; and many a young girl begins to respect herself on finding herself capable of exercising such an influence. Our dull, common-place censors see nothing but the extravagance of dressing and the follies of dancing, and have no eyes for the inspiring influences of social gatherings. In great crowds there will of course always be many vulgar people, and people of bad taste, who overdo dressing and dancing and everything. But we saw a great many young girls of good taste, and a great many young men of good bearing, who evidently did not belong to the vulgar rabble of extravagantees in dressing and the like. These very young girls and very young men we thought the redeeming points of the Vanity Fair of Saratoga and Newport. It is only when girls and men grow older that they become artificial, and although women do not lose so soon the flavor of the inspiration of youth as men, yet how sad the change in Saratoga from the survey of a bevy of girls of seventeen to a coterie of young ladies of twenty-two! If the young lady happens to have qualifications for belleship, she has a sunny existence for some time, and will star it; but without such qualifications she has a sad time of it. In that most delicate of all transition periods through the process of ungirlification to the regions of ladytudes, too many only lose all their charms of girlhood without acquiring any of the traits of ladyhood; and we see many countenances destined by Nature for expressions of gracefulness and loveliness distorted by a precocious, world-wise, matron look, the features losing their rotund geniality and becoming sharp and angular, the laughing sunny beam of the eye gone, and in its stead a soulless, leaden look, somewhat of the look of Eve, we fancy, after she had tasted of the tree of knowledge, only stripped of all the poesy with which imagination loves to surround the Eve of Paradise, and saddled with all those hard realities which cluster around the Eves of Saratoga. They are the protesting female population of Saratoga—protesting against the joylessness of celibacy, yet not joyous enough to allure man to the blessings of matrimony. They look with great contempt upon young girls, and scorn boy beaux. This class of ladies naturally produces a great change in the beau market. A different supply of beaux is wanted by them. Our *habitués* of Grace Church are cut with that remorseless coolness with which young ladies of twenty-two have learned how to cut; and now all ye lawyers and dry goods importers, druggists, pill-concocters, dentists, hair invigorators, hewers of schiedam schnapps, all ye mature young men, who can boast at least of the shadow of the substance of a position, come forward, come to Saratoga and Newport. There is a field for you.

☞ *Brazil and the Brazilians*, is the descriptive title of a new work soon to be published. It is prepared by Rev. Dr. Kidder, whose book on Brazil, published some ten years since, is the best extant, and Rev. J. C. Fletcher, recently American Chaplain and Acting Secretary of the American Legation at Rio Janeiro. Both these gentlemen are admirably qualified for the preparation of such a work. It will be issued in very elegant style.

## LEBANON SPRINGS.

### The Discomforts of Travel—A Crowded Place—Shakerdom—A Shaker Meeting-house—Reminiscence of the Scientific Congress.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

LEBANON SPRINGS.

In those stupid *olden times*, we doubt not it was very well for people to have *magic wands* to transfer them from place to place or to bring them blessings which they could not reach. But what is the magic wand of genii or fairies compared with the wondrous power of steam? One day we were at Saratoga, the next in a beautiful New-England valley, far away amidst scenes as different as if we were upon another planet, or had crossed the sea. Yet it was not without a little sprinkling of adventure that we found ourselves there. But what is life, and, especially, what is traveling without adventure? It is not in the cars, however, that we meet with anything short of neck-breaking, but in the old-fashioned stage-coach, which we are happy to say is not entirely banished from New-England hills and valleys.

Everybody who has been to Lebanon knows that we must first enter the "land of Canaan," though it may not be by "crossing over Jordan." It was anything but "Canaan, bright Canaan" to us as we set our foot on land not dry, in the midst of a pouring rain, and after crossing streams which might fill a dozen channels like the Jordan. "The coach was waiting," and after having been, not *salted*, but drenched, we were duly packed in a way that taught us to pity the salmon and red herring which are every day experiencing a similar fate. "An hour and a half" they said—"an hour and a half" thought we. Is it possible we can ride an hour and a half occupying a space about one-third as large as our ordinary dimensions. Three on a seat, with children filling all the interstices, the curtains closed to keep out the pelting drops that sound like the stroke of hammers against the coarse leather, while the "thunder, lightning and the rain" form one grand chorus without. Creeping, creeping, now through a wild mountain gorge, up a long winding steep, down through a spreading valley, on we go, till one hour has passed, another and another, jogging, jolting, jouncing, and yet we are not there. Then we are fast in the mud, then we are extricated with an energy that makes of us a perfect *hodge-podge*. We are parboiled, we are metamorphosed into jelly, we are stupefied and paralyzed, and begin to doubt our identity, when, lo! like a bird's nest perched on the hill side, the Columbian, where "a hundred lights are glancing," bursts on our weary vision. Four mortal hours we have been and are alive, though we have not the power of motion. We attempt to come forth and awake in a bed of mud, from which, being excavated, we are somehow transferred up a "winding stair" to the "prettiest little parlor that ever you did spy." Here a pleasant circle is gathered to listen to the recitation of a poem by its author, Park Benjamin, only one line of which fell upon our ears. It pleased the ladies to be told that if he had been Eve's porter in blessed Eden, and she had eaten the apple, he would certainly have eaten too, with his eyes wide open to all the consequences.

We are scarcely seated when we are told that the house is jambed, crammed and crowded to its utmost capacity, and we must "lodge out." We had never *lodged out*, and felt in the prospect of such a calamity the most fearful forebodings. But professing to be something of a philosopher, we were not sorry to exemplify our theories, and said "no matter," with a *nonchalance* which must have been gratifying to a hotel keeper who was both sorry and obliged to send his guests out into the darkness such a night as this.

But we are first ushered into the dining-room, which is spacious, well-lighted and pleasant, and we are regaled with such chickens, roasted in such a manner as we are sure can be found only in a New-England inn—such blackberries, in such milk, as are produced only on New-England hills—leaving the reader to judge whether our partiality is influenced by the fact that "these are our native hills." We supped deliciously, which was additional support to our philosophy, and then, not in the mud and rain, but through it, found our lodgings—nice and comfortable as any traveler need ask. Let him who would know what it is to sleep sweetly, ride from Canaan to Lebanon in such a coach, in such a rain, some dark Saturday night, and most cordially we wish he may have as pleasant company, with the same good-natured children to fill up the chinks.

But Lebanon with its green hills and smiling valleys, nor the chickens and blackberries of its fat pastures, were not entirely the desire of our eyes in coming here. We had been to a "Quaker meeting," and had our soul nerved wonderfully by its mystic silence, but we had never seen Shakers "dance before the Lord." We came to see, and at ten o'clock we are moving slowly through the valley on our winding way to the Shaker CHURCH begging pardon for what may seem to them blasphemy, in thus calling it. As we look around, this glorious, cloudless morning, we think surely they must have some appreciation of beauty to have selected such a spot as this. In the same coach we find ourselves side by side with Monsieur Desplaces, who has come here, too, for the sole purpose of seeing Shakers. He says the scenery, the whole physiognomy of the country which one glance of the eye takes in, reminds him strikingly of the valley of St. Point, and who has reveled in the beautiful pictures which the pen of Lamartine has sketched, that would not like to see with his eyes a living resemblance? We looked again and again, that our eyes might be drunken with the beauty, as we have read again and again the descriptions of cottage felicity and sylvan beauty by him who was the first to leave Arcadian fields, and imitations of classic pencils, and find at home scenes far more lovely, to describe not less inimitably. For the sake of our people we would like to see his leaves scattered far and wide, in every cottage and hamlet in the land—to see his thoughts sown broadcast over our republican soil; and having had a little experience in the hopes and perils of authorship, our sympathies are entirely with every effort that would secure to the writers of books the same rights and privileges that are granted to the maker of plows and the inventor of steam-engines. It is a dark feature of our legislation that it is not done.

So this is the Quaker village, and this the *meeting house*. Shall we step up these marble slabs with our unwashed feet? Shall we walk upon this oaken floor with our heretical shoes? Never before did we understand the meaning of neatness. How painfully square and clean! And are those human beings, or statues, arranged against the wall? They do not move, and yet they *are* Shakers! About the men there is nothing for relief, not a single redeeming point, but the women, as they move about in their long white dresses, square kerchiefs and *bob* caps, look like those fleecy clouds one sometimes sees on Summer mornings in the western sky. Yet the sight a little disposes us to the ague, this cold day.

We had been told that we should laugh—that the service would seem ridiculous, and move us to merriment. Surely we have never been more serious, or seen a service, in the performance of which the worshipers appeared more devout. It is interesting too—there is a pleasant variety which absolutely forbids drowsiness, and we don't see that it is at all irreverent. David danced as an expression of his religious enthusiasm, and there is nothing in the law or gospel that pronounces it wrong. Each denomination decides for itself upon its forms, and each has a perfect right. It certainly is not with the singing and marching and dancing with which we shall find fault in a Shaker meeting. The preaching, too, was orthodox, for aught we could see, and with the exception that they go a little further in abjuring pleasure than some orthodox people, we could see no difference between what we heard there and in Presbyterian churches. But they have given themselves up to one set of thoughts, they are the unhesitating followers of a creed, against a single degree of which they do not think of dissenting, and, as must necessarily be the case, are stupid,—their faces all have the same lines; there is no animation, no intelligence, no spiritual beauty, and they are, after all, automatons. Among the Catholics, those who are disappointed with the world, or those who do not wish to share its pleasures, devote themselves to the church—sisters whose hearts have been wrecked by man, wed themselves to God, and go about doing good in his service. This is a high ideal; there is poetry in this life and a beauty we love to behold; but we cannot see that the Shakers have any higher object than to *live well at the cheapest rate*, and by their self-denial fit *themselves* for heaven. They choose this beautiful country, but it is with reference to its productiveness, which is indicated by its beauty. They excel in all that requires skill in execution, but they have no invention. They are monotonous; they do not address themselves to the noblest aspirations of our nature. We shall never join the Shakers! but we have no anathemas to utter against those who do.

We drank at the fountain, which pretends to be of healing waters, but we could not perceive that it was not like any other fountain, and therefore our faith would not help to make us whole. We walked on the piazza, which affords a fine promenade and a view of "mountain, meadow, stream and hill," which is a perpetual feast; we rambled by the meadow-brook, and threaded the forest glade; we drank our fill of beauty, and no longer wondered that the little valley should be thronged with Summer idlers; and soon again, without any fairy's wand, were far away.

We lingered a day or two among the *savans* at Albany, and were fed with wisdom, but we can't say *nourished*, for we were not capable of digesting the food. We heard Prof. Agassiz discourse upon butterflies' wings and turtles' eggs; we heard all manner of incomprehensible things upon sections, angles, hemispheres and volcanoes, but can't flatter ourselves that we came away any wiser than we went, confessing, at the same time, that it was not the fault of those who discoursed. If we could have looked through the telescope which is to show us not only the men and women in the moon, but the color of their eyes, we might have rejoiced at the sight. But, as for the rest, we allow that the thing was too high for us, and therefore let them alone, while we have a great reverence for those wise men of the East and the West who are doing so much for the enlightenment of each other! We heard Everett, and are sure the *scientific savans*, who are accustomed to look down upon *literary savans*, were for once called upon to look up! We went to the *fete* at the Delavan House, where were assembled all the *members* of the Association, and all their uncles, aunts and cousins, so close together that we could not see them, and came away more nearly reduced to *pulp* than we were in the stage-coach, yet rejoicing that we had escaped alive, and are here to tell the tale.

OBSERVER.

## Relative Wealth of the United States—Decline of the Southern States.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

SIR: I notice in the *Economist* of the 6th inst. an article under the *heading* of "Sectionality," which takes issue as to the results arising from a comparison of the wealth of the North with that of the South, as contained in my communication in your issue of the 29th ult., and I would ask the favor of an insertion of this reply, or explanation, as it might more properly be termed.

The main results of my former article were as follows:

| | Wealth. | Pop. | Wh. per capita. | Terr'y. sq. miles. | Wh. to each sq. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North.. | $6,243,970,717 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South.. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Or, deducting the value of slaves, there would remain $2,617,654,366 as the aggregate wealth of the slaveholding States, making a per capita of only $242, and an average of $3,101 per square mile.

But the editor of the *Economist* thinks that the aggregate wealth of the Slave States, (the value of the slaves included) should be divided among the free white inhabitants only, and not among the whole number of the population, and argues that the South is comparatively wealthier than the North, as he thus makes a per capita of $508, as compared with $402, in the North.

I would premise in the first place, that the results of a per capita division, were given merely as an extension, or condensation of the comparison, and not for the purpose of showing what would be the result of a division according to the different qualifications of the right to hold property, which may have been established in different sections of the country. It must be remembered that it is only by the peculiar municipal law of the South that the slaves are disqualified from holding property themselves. A similar law might prevent certain classes of citizens in the North from holding property, but it would not follow that the aggregate wealth of the North would be comparatively greater than that of the South, when a greater per-capita had been obtained by dividing it among a portion of its inhabitants only. If the editor of the *Economist* is right, the greatest per capita which could be obtained by dividing the wealth of a nation among the smallest number of its citizens, would indicate the greater comparative wealth, when the result is compared with some other country where no restriction on the right to own property existed. If the per-capita column of the table had been made with the object the *Economist* supposed, it would be equally as useless as the socialist ideas, on which it would have been fair to suppose it to be founded, are impracticable.

The object of such a comparison is, as I apprehend, to give *the relative result which has followed from the application of the energies (both mental and muscular) of a certain number of people, to the productive capacities of the country they inhabit, as compared with the same results in another country or State.* This gives the true relative wealth when the number of inhabitants are equal, (or the difference accounted for by a division per capita, among the whole population of each country,) and the proper allowance made for the difference in the richness and productiveness of the soil. And it is to be presumed that no one will dispute that the South has a far richer soil than the North, and to this great advantage is added the possession of *one third more territorial surface than the North.*

A view of the actual agricultural and commercial condition of the South will show that in no aspect of the case is it possible to presume that *even as favorable* a state of affairs exists as the tabular statement would seem to indicate. Take Virginia, for instance, where Slavery has existed the longest time, and will naturally be supposed to have produced its most characteristic effects. The rich farming lands of Virginia are under slave culture so little productive that, as shown by the census of 1850, their average value is but $8 per acre, while those in the wretched, God-forsaken country of New-Jersey average $44 per acre. Again, look at the decrease of her commerce. At the close of the war of the Revolution, Virginia carried on a greater foreign trade than any other State of the Confederacy. From 1780 to 1790 the average yearly imports were about five millions of dollars in value, which was an enormous sum in that day. Norfolk at that time was *the first importing city in the Union*, and I believe continued to be so as late as 1792. The time is within the memory of man when the merchants of Norfolk looked down with contempt on those of New-York, as rivals beneath their notice. Priding themselves on their unrivaled, magnificent harbor, accessible in all seasons of the year through the incomparable anchorage of Hampton Roads, the merchant princes of Norfolk felt secure in their commercial ascendency. But, alas, how have they fallen from their former proud position! In 1856, Norfolk had but 27,129 tons of shipping, while New-York had 1,149,188 tons registered, or 42 times the amount of her old commercial rival. The trade of the State of Virginia has decreased, until in 1853 it only amounted to $399,004 of imports, for that year, while the imports into the port of New-York in the same time amounted to $178,270,999. The inland city of Cincinnati, one thousand miles from the seaboard, imported in 1853, direct from foreign countries, a greater amount of goods than the entire State of Virginia. Norfolk, with her deserted-looking, time-worn Custom House, much too large for her present trade, and the marks of decay so visible in her streets, is indeed a most melancholy spectacle in this land of progress and activity.

And yet, this decline of power and wealth of the "Old Dominion" is ascribed by her truly noble-hearted and hospitable sons to every cause but the right one, and they still clasp closer to them the incubus that presses them to the earth.

STATISTICUS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1856.

## [illegible] Letter [illegible]—To his Constituents.

*To the Constituents of the Second Congressional District of South Carolina.*

I avail myself of this occasion to tender you my grateful acknowledgments of the unlimited evidences of confidence with which you have honored me; and, at the same time, to inform you of my purpose not to be a candidate for election to the next Congress of the United States.

My political connection with you was established many years since. A retrospect is, to me, full of satisfaction. You have given me, at all times, a support gratifying even to one who indulged the highest aspirations: unmerited by me, unless from my earnest and constant desire to justify your confidence, and retain your friendship, by the conscientious discharge of my duties. If I have fallen short of your expectations, the result is not to be ascribed to indifference or neglect. I have endeavored to sustain your honor, and advance your interests, in every mode made manifest to me by convictions of duty. In no other mode could I have served you and merited or received the confidence you have so often bestowed.

It is true that my official connection with you terminates at a period of deep and exciting interest. But I do not leave you without the ability to select a successor, into whose hands I can safely transfer the trust committed to mine. No constituency can boast of more, who, with brilliant talents and lofty patriotism, will adorn any representation to which they may be called. To my successor I shall yield my place without apprehension—deferring to his superiority in all things, save the fidelity with which I have endeavored to serve you, and the tenacity with which I shall remember your kindness to me.

Gratitude to the people of Charleston was a part of my inheritance. I have carefully preserved it. To this obligation, your consideration for me personally has added so much, that in vain would I attempt to express my appreciation of it.

The seat to which I was entitled as your representative was in the Congress of the United States. In that Congress will my successor represent you. And long may it be consistent with our duties and our rights to be a component part of the Congress of the United States. Severely have the bonds of this Union been tried. Oppressive and intolerant have been the factious attempts at sectional domination, and powerful seemed the array which had been gathered to secure mastery in the political conflict which is still waged. But I am permitted to hope and believe, that a conviction of what is due to each section of our country—to the Constitution, which is the common right of all—and to its own welfare, has awakened the conservative sentiment of the country to the peril of this crisis; and the danger which seemed and was so imminent, by exciting the energies of all who truly love their country, has operated to save, what was created to destroy.

In the future I cannot perceive anything likely to call me again into public life. Cheerfully I seek the retirement to which, in a few months, I will resign myself. Once gained, I shall not forsake it. Yet I cannot be insensible to the regret I feel in thinking that the tie which so long united us will soon be broken. That regret I shall endeavor to forget, in the earnest wish I shall ever cherish for your individual happiness and welfare—the advancement of our city and State—the preservation of our Union, with the maintenance of its Constitution—and a long continuance of that unexampled prosperity and glory which have been vouchsafed to us, as a chosen people, to enjoy and illustrate.

WILLIAM AIKEN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, August 29, 1856.

## Periodicals for September.

### THE ART JOURNAL.

To all intents and purposes, this publication, rich in illustrations and filled with intelligence respecting arts and artists, is now naturalized in this country. It appears almost simultaneously in London and New-York, and has a very large and constantly-increasing circulation on this side of the Atlantic. The August number contains two line engravings from pictures by E. Goodall and H. Warren, from the private collection of Queen Victoria, at Osborne House; a fine engraving of a statue by Papworth; a biographical and critical account (with four engravings) of W. P. Frith, one of the ablest members of the Royal Academy of England; an illustrated notice, by Fairholt, of the Dutch Genre painters, and other articles of value, including two pages of Art Correspondence from the United States, (to be continued,) of which the latter portion is a very sensible, well-written letter, by T. A. Richards, on the progress and prospects of the Fine Arts in this country. Altogether, this is a brilliant number.

### PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

Perhaps this is entitled to the credit of being the very best number of this most original magazine published in this country. Of course, some articles are better than others, and therefore we may say that among the best papers here are those upon Chile, judiciously condensing the leading facts ascertained by the U. S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere in 1849–52; the confession of a Hasheesh Eater, worthy of the pen of De Quincey; a legendary poem called "Mab's Child;" Recollections of Weimar in 1826, including a personal sketch of Goethe; a charming account of the private life and domestic economy of Bees; a historical sketch of the Jesuits, relating the past and present of a remarkable society, though rather hurriedly concluded; the notices of new books; and the public notes upon "The World of New-York."

### UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

Were it not that a few of the numerous wood-engravings are of inferior quality, (apparently used before,) we should not hesitate to say that it has scarcely a superior. The illustrated articles on the President's house at Washington, and on Cassin's Ornithology of the United States, are admirable in every respect. Highly interesting, also, is the historical notice of the Mormons and their Bible. So, in another way, is an American's account—accurate but sharp—of the British men of Science, who held their annual meeting, last September, in Glasgow. There is also that amusing poem, "Old Bachelor at Auction," with humorous illustrations, generally, but improperly attributed to Lemuel Sawyer, by Gaywood and others, but here claimed for Major Jack Downing, (Seba Smith,) who has always been very careless with his literary waifs.

### THE LADIES' REPOSITORY.

Here is a Cincinnati magazine, edited by a Doctor of Divinity, and avowedly "devoted to literature and religion." It has two engravings—one very good, the other rather indifferent. The purely literary articles are generally above par. An editorial paper on "Obour-el-Molouk, or Sepulchres of the Kings at Jerusalem," ably combines historical inquiry with extensive Scriptural proofs. "Discerning Authors" is also worth notice, and, most particularly so on account of its interest to the article on "John Wesley and his Biographers." By the way, the editor ought not publicly praise his own contributors.

### PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

A periodical of average merit; here and there a lively sketch or good story; occasionally a scratch of poetry; now and then a good engraving, as in the present number, from a well known painting, Wright of Derby; but, on the whole, far too much space sacrificed to namby-pamby love-tales, fashions, embroidery and crochet. "Editorial Chit-Chat" is lively as well as sensible, and the notices of new books are impartial, though very brief.

### HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

Charles Dickens' periodical, heretofore issued here as a monthly, (by Dix & Edwards,) is to appear, in future, every week, by special arrangement with the English publishers, from advance sheets, at the price of six cents a number. No magazine of the time is better adapted for family circulation. The present monthly number contains a variety of useful and entertaining papers.

### LITTELL'S PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE.

The cream of the leading British periodicals, selected with taste and tact, constitutes the material of this monthly Magazine, handsomely printed and low priced. We know no periodical more suited to general readers than this.

### MERRY'S MUSEUM.

This is intended for young people, and appears not only carefully but judiciously edited. The engravings are not very good.

### THE SCHOOLFELLOW.

An excellent number of a useful and well-conducted Magazine, entirely original.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

The sinking of the British Frigate Hussar, in 1780, near the vicinity of Hell-gate, with between sixty and seventy American prisoners and $1,800,000 in specie on board, is a fact that is not yet wholly forgotten amid the many stirring incidents connected with the war of the Revolution. The loss of the Hussar, the American prisoners on board, created a feeling of great and just indignation at the time among revolutionary patriots throughout the country. It is known that frequent efforts have been made since the war of the vessel to recover the money. [illegible] made to get the money with a spirit of enterprise and faith beyond any which to get at the reputed just treasures on board the celebrated Capt. Kidd's vessel, reported to have been sunk in the Hudson River at the point of Mount Dunderberg, opposite Peekskill. These efforts have all been entirely fruitless until the present Exploring Company set to work. They now, after six years of persevering labor, begin to reap the fruits of their long toil. It is doubtful, however, whether it is generally known that this Company have, during this protracted period, continued unremittingly at the task they had set themselves to do. An account of the particulars connected with the sinking of the Hussar, and the efforts made to recover the large amount of money lost on board of her, and the results of such efforts up to the present time is given below, and will be found to contain many facts of new and unusual interest.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUSSAR AT NEW-YORK.

The Hussar arrived at New-York Dec. 13, 1780. She was esteemed a good frigate as frigates were built at that time. She carried fifty-four guns, and was fully officered and manned. The vessel lay at anchor off the Battery two days after her arrival. At the time of her arrival at New-York the City, it will be remembered, was in the possession of the British. As the places in and about New-York where American prisoners were confined were filled to excess at this time, it was decided to transport a few of the prisoners to Newport, to which place the Hussar had been ordered to depart.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS TAKEN ON BOARD.

Between sixty and seventy American prisoners were accordingly put on board the Hussar. These prisoners were taken partly from the prison ships then lying in Wallabout Bay and partly comprised the most noted captives of the Revolutionary War, taken just prior to the arrival of the vessel. It is stated that some of the prisoners were officers in the American army. The names of those put on board the vessel have never, however, been positively ascertained, nor has any reliable information been received as to the exact number of the prisoners.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SINKING OF THE HUSSAR.

The Hussar left New-York under commands to proceed to Newport, Rhode Island. Paying off the British troops was the principal object of her mission. In going through Hell Gate the vessel struck upon Pot Rock nearly opposite the upper extremity of Randall's Island. She struck the rock upon her front larboard side. The extent of the injury could not have been fully comprehended at first, for the vessel was kept on her way up the Sound instead of luffing about direct to Randall's Island, which she might have done. The nature of the damage sustained being shortly perceived from the rapidity the vessel began to take in water, an effort was made to land her on the opposite end of Manhattan Island, as it was then called, at Stony Point and Port Morris as it is now called. When the vessel got within one hundred yards of the shore for which she was making, she sank almost instantaneously. Old Capt. RANDALL, the original purchaser of Randall's Island, at the time of the accident was with a company of men at work on the northern shore of his island in full view of the scene of the disaster. He saw the vessel sink, and immediately hurried with his men row-boats to the place, and was the means of saving a good many lives. Captain RANDALL, by the way, had previously held a Captain's commission in the Royal Army, but sold the same previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. He is stated to have been handsomely rewarded by the British Government for the humane and efficient services he rendered on this occasion. But two or three of the vessel's crew seemed to have perished. All the American prisoners on board went down with the ship. For the total loss thus of the lives of these prisoners, a lame apology is attempted, on the ground that the officers of the vessel did not for a moment doubt the ability of the ship to make the shore, but that the suddenness of the vessel's sinking was unanticipated and unprecedented. The place where the vessel went down, and where she now lies, is seventy-two feet below water at low tide. The bottom is rocky and gravelly.

SUBSEQUENT ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER THE TREASURE.

The British Government had so much of other matters to attend to during the residue of the Revolutionary War, from the time of the sinking of the Hussar, and for some time afterwards, that it was not till 1794, fourteen years from the time the vessel sunk, that any measures were taken on the part of the English Government to recover the large amount of specie that went down in her. In the Spring of 1794 two ships were dispatched from England to undertake the recovery of the lost treasure. They came fully equipped with men, a large diving-bell, and other equipments for sub-marine explorations. Two years were consumed in attempts to get at the specie, but with results wholly ineffectual. With the tide running at the velocity it does where the vessel lay, the diving-bell was found of but little service. The company however persevered, but did not accomplish anything. They did not succeed even in the primary step of getting away any of the deck. Upon the abandonment by this company of the job, and ultimately giving up hope of final recovery of the money, the British Government offered large salvage for its recovery. Following this offer, several attempts to recover the money were made by various parties in the United States.

Major BARRY, of the U. S. Navy, formed in 1819 the first private company to engage in this enterprise, and with one vessel and a complement of men and a diving bell, pushed vigorously a removal of the work for nearly two years. They succeeded in getting out a few of the cannon of the vessel, but did not penetrate the ship's hold. Some $50,000 was expended by this company before the work terminated.

A Mr. DAVIS, of Baltimore, formed the next company in 1823, which worked over the wreck one season. They hauled up a few cannon additional to the previous company, and with this their labors also ended. This company, like the previous companies, placed their principal reliance on the diving bell.

An interval of seventeen years followed from the experimenting at this diving, and nearly all hope of ever recovering the money sought for, had apparently been given up. The previous experiments had gone to show the entire inutility of the diving bell in endeavoring to explore a sunken vessel located as this was. A new plan of searching the wreck was instituted in 1840, by Captain TAYLOR, which was sending down explorers in submarine armor two years previously invented by himself. Captain TAYLOR had been eminently successful with his submarine armor as a wrecker among vessels sunk in the western lakes. In the year mentioned, he accordingly fitted out a ship and [illegible] the wreck of the Hussar, and with men set to work attempting to bring up the rich treasure supposed to be in the sunken ship. He worked two months at the wreck, and succeeded in getting away a portion of the deck preparatory to getting within the vessel's hold, when the work was put a stop to by his being employed by the U. S. Government to raise the U. S. frigate Missouri, which had just sunk in the Straits of Gibraltar. Captain TAYLOR betook himself to this latter work, during the oversight of which he unfortunately lost his health, so that on his return to the United States he was unable to resume his enterprise of attempting to secure the treasure on board the Hussar.

THE PRESENT COMPANY.

In 1850 the Company at present at work in searching after the money in this sunken vessel entered upon their [illegible] [illegible] The Company [illegible] the Worcester Hussar Company, and is [illegible] [illegible] of Worcester, Mass. Mr. CHARLES B. PLATT and a Mr. BANCROFT have the superintendence of the work. They have a schooner, the Superior, anchored directly over the sunken vessel, and also one in all [illegible] good in assisting to get up the lost treasure. This has now been in their employ some years.

THE SUBMARINE ARMOR USED.

The armor was invented by Captain TAYLOR. It comprises a simple India rubber jacket and pants, with a copper helmet attached to the jacket for the head. In the front of the helmet is a piece of glass inserted to enable the explorer to see about him while underneath the water. The pants and jacket which are made separate, are attached by means of metallic flanges in a manner to be perfectly secure and water-tight. Attached to the helmet is a hose to run up to the surface of the water above and connect with an air pump as a means of supplying fresh air to the diver. A valve is so arranged in the helmet as to let the foul air escape. The total weight of the armor is some 90 pounds.

DESCENTS BY SUBMARINE.

Three descents were made by Mr. PLATT last Friday afternoon during the visit of our reporter on board his schooner over the wreck of the Hussar. The descents were made between 3 and 6 o'clock, this being the period favorable on account of low tide. Having enclosed himself in the armor above described, and 100 pounds weight being attached to his legs with a suitable arranging of the signal ropes, he disappeared quickly underneath the water. On his first descent he remained beneath the water 17 minutes. He gave the signal—two pulls on the rope—when he was brought up to the top. Some small ropes which he had taken down with him he fastened around two large bars of pig iron found on the wreck below, which were shortly hoisted to the top and lifted on the schooner. The object of bringing up these was to show the ease with which the diver could manage business while under water. After a few minutes' interval a second descent was made, Mr. PLATT this time remaining underneath twenty-six minutes. He took down on this occasion an ordinary grain bag and filled the same with a variety of minor articles found about the wreck. The articles comprised three portions of a human skeleton, several cannon balls, of various sizes, portions of the stocks and barrels of muskets, two bayonet sheaths, the bottom of a junk bottle, a cocoa-nut drinking cup, a fragment of a wooden pully, a piece of chalk, a miscellaneous lot of bolts and bars. The third descent was for thirty-eight minutes. On this descent the diver sought to bring up some tangible proof of the treasure on board the wreck. He was not successful in this, but brought up another heterogeneous collection, somewhat similar to the last. The diver came up each time without exhibiting the slightest symptoms of oppression or fatigue. The air tube and communication line with the party above worked beautifully. His clothing worn underneath the armor was perfectly dry. The diver says he can but slightly see the objects about him on the wreck, but in the success attending his explorations has to rely almost wholly on his sense of feeling. He has long since become callous to the impression at first produced on his mind when with one hand he would come in contact with a mammoth cannon and with the other pull up a human skull.

RESULTS THUS FAR OF THE EXPLORATIONS.

A large variety of articles, like those already enumerated, have been brought up from the wreck by the present Company. The human bones found have been principally disjointed sections of the human skeleton. Connected with the lower bones of a large number of arms, have been found manacles, and showing, evidently, that a part, if not all the American prisoners on board, were manacled and chained. A few days since an entire skeleton, the first whole one discovered, was found. Singular as it may appear, the head of this skeleton still contained a portion of brains. A chain was connected with a manacle on the right wrist-bone of this skeleton. As for the amount of money thus far recovered, the company do not name the sum, though there can be but little doubt they are making it a paying enterprise. Nineteen gold guineas, taken out a few days since, were shown our reporter. These guineas bear date from 1711 to 1774. They were all of them in perfect condition. A piece was shown of three guineas, a crown and a half crown, found in one solid lump. The silver was in the centre, and by coming in contact with the gold a sort of galvanic battery action had taken place, making the whole a compact mass. The effect upon various other metals and substances by their long submersion under water is worth noting. Copper and lead are not changed; wrought iron loses in quantity, but retains its quality; with cast-iron it is just the reverse, it retains its entire bulk but diminishes nearly one-third in weight. Wood shows the depredation of worms. Cocoa nut shell drinking-cups look as sound as fresh ones. But it is not for these trifles or to note the changes upon the different articles submerged, that the present Company have thus far pursued and continue pursuing their work. Money—the recovery of $1,800,000—is their sole aim and pursuit. The chief difficulty thus far encountered, is represented as being the trouble of getting away the decks and timbers of the vessel so as to gain access to the hold. This difficulty is stated as now nearly removed, so that it is expected that what remains of the treasure unrecovered will shortly be removed. The whole time of actual exploration varies from one to three hours a day, and this during but five months of the year. It is owing to the peculiar situation of the vessel and the violent tides here that no more time could be expended in the search. The company claim that the ship has been abandoned by the British Government, and that they are entitled to all they may recover from the wreck. It is hardly to be presumed that their claim will be disputed. If enterprise and perseverance are entitled to any reward, the present company richly merit all that they may gain from their protracted labors.

### Letter from George Copway.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

SIR: The note of some malicious person, whom you have favored to place an attack on me through your paper, having appeared, it is no more than right I should answer in return.

I deny I am "a subject of Great Britain" in toto. I was quite young in years when my father was called to preside over the Indians in Canada, having gone from Michigan from the Chippewas, and was not of age when in 1834, 16th July, embarked with the missionaries for the shores of Lake Superior, and in 1842 called back to preside over the General Council of our Nation, on the shores of Lake Huron, from whence I came to New-York in 1847, and ever since connected myself with the Indians in the Northwest, and not the Indians of Canada; and my main object why I have lived in Washington and New-York has been to carry out the great project of colonizing and concentrating the Indian tribes in one spot, where our American friends might encourage them to the arts of agriculture. Having failed to get the attention of the Democratic Administration of Gen. PIERCE, I turned naturally to a people who had a conservative character; therefore I could go for none but MILLARD FILLMORE, because in his administration he was kind to the Indians.

The interest of the Indians identically belongs to the American Party. I leave the public to judge who has been a consistent advocate to the American cause between us. I was a Whig before the American Party came into existence. I was a Fillmore man before the American Party nominated Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, and if you have had the Negro interest in your [illegible] as Americans we will try and do what we can for the Indians, which is the crowning mission of the American Party in this country.

Pardon for intruding on you at this time from necessity. Yours respectfully,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1856. GEO. COPWAY.

### Run Over by a Cart.

A man named JOHN ARMSTRONG was run over by a cart in Nineteenth-street, on Friday night, and considerably injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by an Eighteenth Ward Policeman.

### No Further Injury to the Broadway Theatre.

No further injury has resulted to the Broadway Theatre. BOWEN & MCNAMEE's workmen continue their labors. Chains have been placed across a portion of the street fronting the Theatre. The vicinity continues to be an object of curiosity to the passers-by.

### Accident.

About 6 o'clock Friday evening, a man named JOHN MOORE, a cooper by trade, fell overboard from a lighter laying in Atlantic Basin, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. He resided in Columbia-street, and leaves a wife and two children.

At a meeting of the Clearing-House held on Saturday, the Park Bank was unanimously admitted as a member thereof.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Lock up Your Plate o' Nights.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

A neighbor of ours on Clinton-avenue has an item of news that ought to be passed around for the public good. He reports that he obtained a [illegible] domestic yesterday, and this morning she is absent, [illegible]. 'Tis presumed she did not like the avenue, although we, its inhabitants, think it "some." She did not leave altogether [illegible], as she left a hat and parasol as evidence that she had been there. What [illegible], age, or whence she came, deponent saith not. [illegible]

### Medical.

The number of deaths in London for the week ending July 19 was 1,018, which was 117 less than during corresponding weeks for ten years preceding—allowing for increase of population. Among the [illegible] deaths [illegible] small-pox [illegible]

Dr. GEORGE B. WOOD, in his address to the American Medical Association, at their last meeting, says: "I have never known of death from small-pox after an efficient revaccination, and only one instance of the occurrence of varioloid."

The Senate of the University of London has decided not to confer medical degrees on candidates of the female sex.

Dr. J. F. MORSE, of Sacramento, Cal., proposes to issue a quarterly Medical Journal in that city.

### A FREMONT SONNET.

UPON THE FALL OF CHARTER OAK.

Tornado gathered up his cloudly robes,
And mounting on the chariot of the wind
Drove forth—such spell of life and goods to find—
Thundering and crashing as if all the globes
Had swung together from their heav'nly poise!
And so he swept across New-England's soil
With forests, rocks and villages his toys,
*Dragging old "CHARTER OAK" his grandest spoil!*
—So from the South a Slavery tempest lends
Tornado forces to the Western meads,
Threatening disunion in their mad turmoil!
Shall they our nation's charter by their deeds
Insulting storm amid the doughface fears?
No! *for Vermont the morning star appears.*

J. D. L. M.

FISHKILL LANDING, Dutchess Co., Sept. 4, 1856.

### POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Boston *Journal* has a letter from a reliable source in Pennsylvania, which confirms the statement that JOHNSTON will withdraw his name for the Vice-Presidency, and states that *he will take the stump for Fremont and Dayton.* The friends of FREMONT in Pennsylvania will be thoroughly united, and *will carry the State.*

The friends of FILLMORE in Michigan are preparing to bring out an electoral ticket in his behalf. The Ann Arbor *Register*, devoted to his interests, contains a call for a meeting of all those who favor the election of FILLMORE and DONELSON, "at the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, on the second day of October next, to take into consideration the propriety of nominating candidates for Presidential electors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable."

CHAS. B. LINES, from Kansas, recently addressed a very large audience, on the affairs of the Territory in New-Haven. During his address Mr. LINES said that in his travels he overheard a Missourian ask DAVID R. ATCHISON how he liked the Presidential nomination. ATCHISON replied:

"The nomination is not exactly what I had desired. I should have preferred either PIERCE or DOUGLAS, because he and DOUGLAS both are so thoroughly identified with our cause, that a victory won with them would be a victory worth fighting for—*but Buchanan will answer just as well, because the party is thoroughly identified with our cause.*"

The *Capital City Fact*, hitherto a neutral Journal published at Columbus Ohio, has, it is said, put the names of FILLMORE and DONELSON at the head of its columns.

In consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. JOHNSTON, the President of the Fremont American Massachusetts State Council has announced that a Convention of the American Party of Massachusetts will be held at Worcester, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., to take such action as may be deemed necessary with regard to a candidate for Vice-President, and to complete the nomination of an electoral ticket.

### Know-Nothing Crosses.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I have been a constant purchaser and an attentive reader of your paper, ever since it became a double sheet, and though I am politically opposed to the course of the *Times*, and have therefore seen many things in it to dissent from, I have never before troubled you with a communication. I notice in your issue of to-day a "Pill for the Express," signed by C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, in which the writer takes great pains to impress upon your readers the *fact*, that persons becoming "Know-Nothings," as he styles them, were compelled to lay their hands upon a cross while repeating the required oaths. I am a member of that order, but as the Council to which I belong have abolished secrecy and now meet openly, I think I shall do no wrong "if I add my testimony to what has already been published." I am not aware that the "Know-Nothings" have ever denied what he so emphatically and explicitly avows, as might be supposed from his remarks. Though he professes to speak "because the Fillmore Know-Nothings still persist in charging FREMONT with being a Roman Catholic," it is evident he thinks, or wishes others to think, it has been denied. The truth of the matter is this: the Cross was used by the Councils of the Order, as he says; but it was not employed at initiations, as he would lead the ignorant to infer, *because* it is "intimately connected with the Christian Faith;" but *because* it was supposed that its use would guard against the admission of any Catholic who might, under the false garb of Protestantism, seek to enter the Order. It is supposed generally, that the Romanist *does* recognize the Cross as so "intimately connected" with *his* faith, that he would not *dare* take such an oath as would be required of him at this ceremony, with his hand placed upon the *Cross*. Hence the use of that "miniature" article. This was so explained to me, at my initiation. K.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1856.

### Destruction of the Mount Vernon Hotel at Cape May—Five Persons burned to Death.

*From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Sept. 6.*

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Sept. 6, 1856.

The mammoth Mount Vernon Hotel, at this place, took fire last night at a quarter to 11 o'clock, and was entirely consumed. The other hotels escaped uninjured.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. CAIN, the lessee of the house, was residing in the building, and had retired previous to the alarm of fire. His son, PHILIP CAIN, JR., escaped from the building by leaping from the second story window, but was badly burned.

With the exception of the son, the whole of Mr. CAIN's family perished in the flames.

The following is a list of those lost: PHILIP CAIN, Sr., the lessee, ANDREW CAIN, MARTHA CAIN, SARAH CAIN, and MRS. ALBERTSON.

The charred remains of Mr. CAIN were found this morning.

The following are the latest particulars:

Mr. PHILIP CAIN, Sr., with Col. FRANK T. FOSTER, of this city, were the proprietors of the ill-fated hotel. Mr. CAIN resided at Vincentown, N. J., and went to Cape Island the present season for the purpose of opening the hotel. He was 60 years of age.

ANDREW CAIN, his son, was about twenty years of age. MARTHA was in her seventeenth year, and SARAH was but thirteen.

Mrs. ALBERTSON was thirty-five years of age. She was a widow. She had gone to the island to act as housekeeper at the hotel.

The elder Mr. CAIN leaves a wife and several children at Vincentown. Mrs. ALBERTSON also resided there. Young PHILIP CAIN is about 18 years of age.

The Mount Vernon was built by a company of gentlemen, at a cost of $125,000, upon which there is not one cent of insurance. The building was first occupied in 1853, but Messrs. CAIN and FOSTER did not become the lessees until the past season. The hotel was celebrated for its immense size, and for the superior accommodations the building afforded to guests. The interior was well finished, and the apartments were larger and more comfortable than usual at watering place hotels.

Although the hotel, in its late condition, was capable of accommodating 2,100 visitors, it was not finished at the time of its destruction. It was designed to have the building occupy three sides of a hollow square, or court yard, and the front range and one wing were up. One wing had never been commenced. The building was constructed entirely of wood; it was four stories in height in the main, with four towers, each five stories in height. Three of these towers occupied the corners of the building, and one stood midway of the only wing.

In addition to these towers, there was an immense tower six stories in height in the centre of the front. The entire structure, both outside and upon the court-yard, was surrounded with wooden piazzas, that extended from the ground to the roof, with floors at each story. The wing was a quarter of a mile in length, and the front covered nearly an equal extent of ground. The dining room, which was 425 feet long and 60 feet in width, was capable of accommodating 3,000 persons. There were 482 rooms in the building. It was claimed that the Mount Vernon was the largest hotel in the world.

In addition to the main building there was stabling for fifty horses, carriage-houses, tenpin alleys, &c.

Melancholy as the disaster is, it is a most fortunate circumstance that the fire did not occur during the bathing season. There were no guests in the house at the time, and Colonel FOSTER, the surviving proprietor, was in this city.

The Mount Vernon stood at a considerable distance from the other houses on the Island, or the destruction of property would have been still greater. Had the flames communicated to the more densely built portions of the town, Cape Island would have been probably laid in ruins, as the hotels and other buildings are all of the most combustible description [illegible]

There was a tank in the centre tower of the wing of the Mount Vernon capable of holding twenty thousand gallons of water. The water was forced into it by means of a steam engine.

The furniture of the hotel belonged to Messrs. [illegible] Foster. It was valued at $60,000, upon which there was no insurance. The total pecuniary loss by the conflagration will not fall short of $185,000.

## MARKET REPORTS.

*Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request and they now command $7 75 for Pearls and $7 25 for Pots ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 94 bbls. 136 bbls. of all kinds.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of this morning says that: "The stock of Quercitron Bark is nearly exhausted, and it is wanted at the late advance. Sales of 60 hhds. No. 1 at $30 ℔ ton. There is no Tanner's Bark arriving."

Comparative statement of the amount of Bark inspected, and stock on hand at Philadelphia in August, during the past four years:

| Inspections. | 1856. | 1855. | 1854. | 1853. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | 290 | .... | 350 | 250 |
| Total during year | 1,435 | .... | 911 | 18,367 |
| Stock Sept. 1 | 50 | .... | 200 | 400 |

COFFEE—The demand is still vigorous at strengthening prices. Java, 15c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; and St. Domingo at 9¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. The following table shows the Import, Stock, &c., at New-Orleans, for the year ended Aug. 31, 1856:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated stock, out of growers' hands on 1st Sept., 1855, of all kinds | bags. | 3,000 |
| Imports direct from— | | |
| Rio de Janeiro | 385,952 | |
| Cuba, Laguayra, &c. | 10,665 | 396,567 |
| Received Coastwise for sale (estimated) | | 37,000 |
| Making a supply of | | 436,567 |
| Total supply last year | | 388,926 |
| Increase this year | | 47,641 |
| Stock on hand Aug. 31, 1856 | | 48,600 |
| Taken for consumption in 1855-56 | | 388,267 |
| Taken for consumption in 1854-55 | | 384,026 |

The annexed table presents a comparison of the direct imports into New-Orleans, for the past thirteen years:

| | From Rio de Janeiro. | From Cuba, Laguayra, &c. | | From Rio de Janeiro. | From Cuba, Laguayra, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1844 | 161,322 | [illegible] | 1851 | 274,600 | 10,867 |
| 1845 | 197,630 | 4,094 | 1852 | 369,618 | 12,525 |
| 1846 | 215,061 | 10,909 | 1853 | 338,412 | 10,812 |
| 1847 | 245,111 | 42,981 | 1854 | 228,850 | 11,057 |
| 1848 | 260,271 | 2,130 | 1855 | 341,124 | 3,277 |
| 1849 | 299,130 | 16,241 | 1856 | 379,283 | 10,325 |
| 1850 | 232,013 | 20,637 | | | |

COTTON—Is in good request at very full rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | New-Orleans & Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10 | 10 |
| Middling | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| Middling Fair | 12¼ | 12½ | 12¾ | 12⅞ |
| Fair | 12⅞ | 13 | 13 | 13½ |

From the annual statement of the trade of the port of New-Orleans, published in the New-Orleans *Price Current*, of the 1st inst., we take the following:

TABLE *showing the product of Low Middling to Good Middling Cotton, taking the average of each entire year for 10 years, with the Receipts at New Orleans and the total Crop of the United States:*

| | Total Crop. Bales. | Receipts at New-Orleans. Bales. | Average Price. Cts per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1846-7 | 1,778,651 | 740,669 | 10 |
| 1847-8 | 2,347,643 | 1,213,805 | 6¾ |
| 1848-9 | 2,728,596 | 1,142,382 | 6¾ |
| 1849-50 | 2,096,706 | 837,723 | 11 |
| 1850-51 | 2,355,257 | 995,036 | 11 |
| 1851-52 | 3,015,029 | 1,429,183 | 8 |
| 1852-53 | 3,262,882 | 1,664,864 | 9 |
| 1853-54 | 2,930,027 | 1,440,779 | 8¾ |
| 1854-55 | 2,847,339 | 1,284,768 | 9 1-16 |
| 1855-56 (estimated) | 3,500,000 | 1,759,293 | 9 |

The total receipts at this port since the 1st of September last, from all sources, are 1,759,293 bales. This amount includes 65,329 bales received from Mobile, Florida and Texas by sea; and this being deducted, our receipts proper, including 37,081 bales received direct from Montgomery, Wetumpka, &c., are shown to be 1,693,964 bales; being an increase, as compared with last year, of 445,797 bales, and an excess over 1852-53 of 29,975 bales. The total exports since the 1st of September are 1,795,023 bales, of which 998,659 bales were shipped to Great Britain, 244,614 to France, 341,487 to the North and South of Europe, and 293,100 to United States ports. The total receipts at all the Atlantic and Gulf ports, up to the latest dates received, are 3,492,656 bales; but the actual crop, when made up to the 10th of September by the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List*, with the difference of stocks at Augusta and Hamburg, receipts overland, &c., will not be far from 3,520,000 bales; an increase of 672,661 bales as compared with the crop of last year.

The following tables, which have explanatory captions, we have compiled from our records, under the impression that they would probably be found interesting to parties engaged in the Cotton Trade:

| Seasons. | Receipts at New-Orleans. | Average price per bale. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1844-45 | 979,238 | $24 00 | $23,501,712 |
| 1845-46 | 1,053,633 | 31 00 | 32,716,356 |
| 1846-47 | 740,669 | 44 00 | 32,589,436 |
| 1847-48 | 1,213,805 | 26 00 | 35,200,345 |
| 1848-49 | 1,142,382 | 27 00 | 30,844,314 |
| 1849-50 | 837,723 | 50 00 | 41,886,150 |
| 1850-51 | 995,036 | 49 00 | 48,756,764 |
| 1851-52 | 1,429,183 | 34 00 | 48,592,322 |
| 1852-53 | 1,664,864 | 41 00 | 68,259,424 |
| 1853-54 | 1,440,779 | 38 00 | 54,749,602 |
| 1854-55 | 1,284,768 | 40 00 | 51,390,720 |
| 1855-56 | 1,759,293 | 40 00 | 70,371,720 |
| Total 12 years. | 14,541,573 | | $539,858,865 |

It will be seen by the above table that the Cotton alone, sold in this market within the past twelve years, has yielded a gross product of $539,858,865.

| Date of receipt of First bale. | Receipts of new crop to Sept. 1. | | Total Receipts at New-Orleans. | Total crop of the United States. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1844..July 28. | 3,720 | 1844-45.. | 979,238 | 2,394,503 |
| 1845..July 30. | 4,846 | 1845-46.. | 1,053,633 | 2,100,537 |
| 1846..Aug. 7. | 140 | 1846-47.. | 740,669 | 1,778,651 |
| 1847..Aug. 9. | 1,090 | 1847-48.. | 1,213,805 | 2,347,634 |
| 1848..Aug. 3. | 2,864 | 1848-49.. | 1,142,382 | 2,728,596 |
| 1849..Aug. 7. | 477 | 1849-50.. | 837,723 | 2,096,706 |
| 1850..Aug. 11. | 67 | 1850-51.. | 995,036 | 2,355,257 |
| 1851..July 25. | 3,155 | 1851-52.. | 1,429,183 | 3,015,029 |
| 1852..Aug. 2. | 5,077 | 1852-53.. | 1,664,864 | 3,262,882 |
| 1853..Aug. 3. | 74 | 1853-54.. | 1,440,779 | 2,930,027 |
| 1854..July 25. | 1,391 | 1854-55.. | 1,284,768 | 2,847,339 |
| 1855..July 26. | 28,259 | 1855-56.. | 1,759,293 | *3,520,000 |
| 1856..July 15. | 1,165 | | | *estimate |

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour appears less active, yet steady, with sales reported since our last of 8,400 barrels in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary State | 6 00@ | 6 15 |
| Straight State | 6 15@ | 6 25 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 6 25@ | 7 00 |
| Common to Good Michigan | 6 75@ | 6 65 |
| Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake | 6 25@ | 6 55 |
| Common to Good Ohio | 6 40@ | 6 70 |
| Fancy Michigan | 6 10@ | 6 50 |
| Fancy Ohio | 6 70@ | 6 90 |
| Extra Michigan | 6 50@ | 7 25 |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | 6 65@ | 7 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 90@ | 8 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 7 00@ | 7 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 25@ | 8 50 |
| Extra Missouri | 7 00@ | 9 00 |

Canadian is unaltered—the transactions since our last having amounted to about 450 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 25@$7 62½ ℔ bbl. Southern is pretty actively inquired for at full prices. The sales since our last comprise about 3,000 bbls. Low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 25@$8 25 and $8 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 25@$5 25 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and request, at $3 75@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $4@4 12½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request at unchanged rates,—with sales reported of about 41,000 bushels, —including prime Western White, at $1 67; good do. Red, at $1 54@$1 55; fair Southern White, at $1 57, and good do. Red, at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand; really prime quality is nominally worth 90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@50c. for Canadian; 44c.@46c. for State; 45c.@46c. for Jersey, and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. 4,500 bushels Barley brought $1 30c.@$1 35c. ℔ bushel. Corn is pretty briskly inquired for, but is plentier and a shade cheaper. The sales reported since our last comprise about 69,000 bushels, at 61c.@65c. for unsound, heated and damp; 56c.@66c. for Mixed; 68c.@70c. for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 70c.@73c. for Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 900 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that during the early part of the past month the market was quite active, and the demand continued good until about the 20th, when business was almost entirely checked by the action of the Health Commissioners prohibiting the landing of Hides either in this City or in Brooklyn. The difficulty has probably arisen from a misconstruction of the law in reference to the landing of Hides. Our Mayor, however, takes quite a different view of the law, and has rendered every facility possible, dictated by prudence and a strict regard to the public health and the commercial interests of the City. Prices have continued firm at an advance of fully 1c. ℔ lb. since August 1st. The difficulty experienced in shipping has prevented any very heavy transactions, and has caused a slight accumulation of stock, but it is confidently expected that the restrictions will soon be removed, when we may expect a more animated market.

SALTED HIDES—Of all descriptions have been in very active request, and most of those received lately have been readily taken, chiefly by Eastern buyers, at an advance of ¾c. ℔ lb. on the last descriptions.

CITY SLAUGHTER—Are mostly contracted for ahead. The "Association" Hides, which are considered the best class, selling at ½c.@¾c. higher than other collections, are now all engaged at 10½@11c. for middle to heavy weights.

HORSE HIDES—The market is poorly supplied, there being scarcely in first hands, and the only arrivals during the month of August were a parcel of [illegible] salted, [illegible] from Buenos Ayres, which were sold at [illegible] each, being the highest price ever paid [illegible] [illegible] Rio Grande brought [illegible]

CALCUTTA KIPS—The greater part of these are imported into Boston, and are purchased by our dealers for their country trade. The prices of these have been gradually advancing for two years, but are now so high that there is but little prospect of a profit to the buyer or manufacturer. There are but very few left in our market.

The receipts of last month comprise 129,818 Ox and Cow Hides, of which 115,680 were from foreign ports; 16,500 coastwise, of which [illegible] were from California; 6,000 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.; and the balance [illegible] from ports south of Baltimore.

There has been an improvement in the demand this week, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected at a slight advance on some descriptions over the last sales. The Buenos Ayres Hides in store are about all disposed of, leaving no stock except those afloat, (in the stream and at Quarantine.) The receipts have been very light, and we have every reason to look for a moderate import to the close of the year. Buenos Ayres Hides have been sold this week at 28c., an unprecedented price.

Receipts during the week have been 13,800 Hides, from foreign ports, as follows: 12,366 Orinoco, per St. Marie; 2,080 Porto Cabello, per Pons; and 80 from Turk's Island.

Sales have been: 1,800 dry Buenos Ayres, (afloat,) 23¾ lbs. at 6 mos. usual selection, for Philadelphia, delivered there; 1,000 do. do. do. 22 lbs. at 28c., 6 mos. usual selection; 4,140 do. do. (from store,) 25 lbs. at 28c.; do. do.; 387 do. do. do. 23¾ lbs. at 28c., do. do.; 1,895 do. do. (seals) 12½ lbs., on private terms; 4,100 dry Orinoco, 25 lbs. at 25c., 6 mos. add 2 mos. storage; 4,000 do. do., 20 lbs. 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,858 dry California, (to arrive,) 23 lbs. at 23¾c., do. do.; 4,150 dry Savanilla, 24 lbs. at 23¼c., 6 mos., rejecting water-damaged and bad hides; 1,287 dry Maracaibo, 22¾ lbs. at 22½c. do. do.; 187 dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs. at 22c., do. do.; 800 dry Chagres, (to arrive) 16 lbs. at 23c., do. do.; 1,100 California, (female,) 20 lbs. at 22c., 6 mos. usual selection; 1,145 green salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 48 lbs. at 14c. do. do.; 960 do. do. Kip, 27 lbs. at 13c., do. do.; 700 do. do. Country Slaughter, 60 lbs. at 10c., cash. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: *Mary Frances*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; *Grace Worthington*, from do., with 6,000; *Dorothea*, from Montevideo, with 18,000, (6,000 sold;) *Ciudad Bolivar*, from Orinoco, with 20,000; *Flash*, from Vera Cruz, with 4,600; *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,600. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 47,000, (same time last year 50,400,) as follows: 10,500 dry Buenos Ayres; 21,700 dry Orinoco; 3,600 dry Porto Cabello and Curaçoa; 800 dry Savanilla; 600 dry Mexican, (Tampico and Matamoras;) 3,100 dry St. Domingo and Port au Platte; 1,000 dry West India; 4,000 dry Buenos Ayres.

HOPS—New remains scarce and quiet at 14c.@17c. ℔ lb. Old are heavy and languid at 5c.@9c. ℔ lb.

IRON—There were 75 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $31 50@$32 25, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Salable and steady, as before quoted.

LEAD—Appears in fair request at firm rates.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that "the demand during the month has been quite active, which, together with moderate receipts and light stock on hand at the commencement to operate upon, has left a very meagre supply in the hands of the trade and many orders yet unfilled; fulfilling my prediction of the early part of the season, that the capacity for tanning is no more than equal to the demand, and we would not be likely to have any accumulation in stock. Prices on most descriptions have advanced about ½c. ℔ lb. since the 1st of August, at which they are fully maintained. The receipts of Hemlock have been 212,700 Sides and 33,060 Oak. Sales for the same time have been 220,000 Hemlock and 35,500 of Oak. There has been a good business doing this week, and sales to a considerable extent have been made at about previous quotations, leaving the market very bare at the close of the week.

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts | 50,000 | 10,600 |
| Sales | 59,200 | 10,000 |
| Stock | 21,000 | 4,000 |

We quote Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light 32c.@35c.; Good Middle, 32c.@35c.; Good Heavy, 30c.@32c.; Oak light, Southern, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 32c.@35c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good all Weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Good Heavy, 23½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Heavy, 23c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 29c.@31c. On six months' credit."

LIME—Rockland continues in demand and is worth 85c. for Common, and $1 25@$1 30 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is lightly dealt in at old quotations:—New Orleans, 58c.@60c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 39c.@42c.; and Clayed Cuba 35c.@38c. ℔ gallon. In the Annual Statement of the trade of the port of New-Orleans, published in the New Orleans *Price Current*, of the 1st inst., we find the following review of the past year's business in Molasses:—"According to the Annual Statement of Mr. P. A. CHAMPOMIER the product of last year's crop of cane, estimating sixty gallons to each 1,000 lbs. of Sugar, was 15,374,160 gallons, against 23,113,440 gallons last year, or a decrease of 7,839,480 gallons, and 15,725,860 gallons less than the estimated product of 1853. This large falling off in the supply, together with the high cost of Sugar, has been productive of a higher range of prices than we ever remember to have been attained in this market, and the gross return has actually exceeded that of the larger crop of last year, the average of the season being 50 cents ℔ gallon against 18¾ last year. The arrivals at the Levee during the past season have been 386,511 barrels, against 318,715 barrels last year. The quantity shipped to Atlantic ports is equal to about 4,238,000 gallons, against 8,487,850 gallons last year. This amount being deducted from the whole crop of 15,725,860 gallons, as estimated by Mr. CHAMPOMIER, there would be left, for the consumption of the West and South, 11,890,860 gallons, against 18,035,120 gallons last year. Among the exports last year several thousand barrels were taken for France and the North, for distilling purposes, but the high range of prices this season has precluded such purchases."

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in good request, and is now worth 42½c.@43½c. ℔ gallon, though some lots have been reported sold as low as 41½c.@42c. ℔ gallon. These were mostly in poor order.

OILS—Present no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite dull and lower, the sales since our last having been confined to about 400 bbls., in lots, at $19 50 for Mess, and $17 62½@$17 75 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, mainly at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Lard is stiffly held; supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. Fair to Prime, at 13½c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty actively sought after at previous quotations. The sales since our last consist of 400 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $9@$9 ℔ for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$13 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and it now commands but $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at irregular prices. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

*Stock of Pork in Inspection Warehouse at New-Orleans, Sept. 1.*

| | 1856. | 1855. | 1854. | 1853. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clear | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Prime Mess | 185 | .... | .... | .... |
| Mess | 2410 | 2937 | 3078 | 12311 |
| Mess Ordinary | 199 | 609 | 71 | 1548 |
| Soft Mess | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Prime | .... | 108 | .... | 535 |
| Rumps | 167 | .... | 2 | 389 |
| Soft Prime | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Inferior, Damaged, &c. | .... | 242 | 24 | 198 |
| Not Inspected (mostly Mess) | 7681 | 12980 | 4016 | 8189 |
| Total | 10642 | 16876 | 7180 | 23010 |

*Stock of Beef at New-Orleans, Sept. 1.*

Of Mess 298 barrels, Prime 1,988, Prime Mess 109, M. O. 138, of B. 104, 549 bbls. uninspected and 13 damaged—total 2,315 bbls.

*Stock of Lard at New-Orleans, Sept. 1.*

Barrels and tcs. 3,000, and kegs 7,000 to 8,000 against 15,000 to 16,000 bbls. and tcs. last year, and 26,000 to 27,000 kegs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums the week's business thus "In Curacoa Goat there has been a fair business doing, although the market manifested but little buoyancy, and sales are made only to manufacturers in small parcels for immediate consumption. The market is well supplied with both Curacoa and Tampico. Sales have been 100 bales Curacoa at 58c.@59c.; 23 bales heavy Curacoa at 50c.; 14 bales Maracaibo at 57½c., 6 mos. Deer—The recent arrivals of Foreign Skins have nearly all been disposed of. In Domestic Skins there is very little doing, as is usual this season. Sales are 17,000 lbs. San Juan and 6,000 lbs. Barcelona on private terms; 3,000 lbs. Chagres at 35c., cash."

SUGARS—Are in better request and are held with renewed firmness. The sales since our last comprise about 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, mainly at from 7½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. The New-Orleans *Price Current*, of the 1st inst., has the following review of the Sugar trade of New-Orleans, for the year ending the 31st ult.: "The season opened upon unfavorable prospects for the Sugar Crop, which, according to the Annual Statement of Mr. P. A. CHAMPOMIER, was found to be 231,427 hogsheads, viz.: 188,961 hogsheads Brown Sugar, made by the old process, 23,305 hogsheads Refined and Clarified, and 9,871 hogsheads Cistern Bottoms, the last being an estimate of 3 ℔ cent. on the product of brown Sugar. The hogsheads are estimated to average 1,100 lbs, giving a total for the crop of 254,569,000 lbs., or the equivalent of 231,427 hhds., against 346,635 hhds. the preceding year. The amount for this year was the product of 1,299 sugar houses, against 1,334 the year before, and of these 938 use steam and 361 use horses as their motive power. This further large deficiency in the crop has been productive of a higher range of prices than we remember to have been attained since the remarkably short crop of 1835, and thus the aggregate gross returns have been within about two millions of dollars of the value of the previous crop. The first hogshead of the new crop was received here on the 10th of October, being only six days later than the first receipt of the previous year, but it was not taken as any indication of the general forwardness of the crop, which was understood to be unusually backward, rendering the grinding season late and precarious. And this proved to be the fact, for it was not until the close of October that the sales of any magnitude had been reported to mark the opening of the market. The crop, however, too, were of an unusually low range of qualities, the cane not being well matured, and the unseasonably warm weather during a considerable portion of the grinding season, and the subsequent injury by frost, contributed to give to the entire crop an unusually low average. Under these circumstances the first receipts of the new crop were disposed of with difficulty, as they were not generally sufficiently well drained for shipment, so the general range of prices at the beginning of November, the range of prices were as follows: Inferior, 4c.@4½c.; Common, 5c.@5¼c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 5⅝c.@6¾c.; Prime, 6¾c.@7c.; Choice, 7c.@7¼c.; Clarified, 7c.@7¾c. The course of the market throughout the season is indicated by the following table, which exhibits the highest and lowest points in each month for *Fair to Fully Fair* Sugar on the levee, and also the average price for each month, for the same qualities. It will be seen that the fluctuations have been slight, the general course of the market having been upward, and the lowest and highest points being, the former in November and the latter in July.

| 1855-56. | Highest. | Lowest. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| September ℔ lb. | 7¼@7½ | 6¾@6½ | 7¼ |
| October | 6¾@6⅞ | 6 @6½ | 6½ |
| November | 6¾@6⅞ | 5¾@6¼ | 6½ |
| December | 6¾@6⅞ | 6¼@6¾ | 6¾ |
| January | 7¼@7½ | 6½@6⅞ | 7 |
| February | 7½@7¾ | 6¾@7¼ | 7½ |
| March | 7¾@7⅞ | 6¾@7¼ | 7½ |
| April | 7¾@8 | 7 @7¾ | 7¾ |
| May | 7¾@8 | 7½@7¾ | 7⅞ |
| June | 8 @8½ | 7¾@8 | 8 |
| July | 8½@8⅞ | 8¼@8½ | 8½ |
| August | 8½@8⅝ | 8¼@8½ | 8½ |

The receipts at the levee since 1st September have been 185,219 hogsheads, against 188,749 hogsheads last year, or a decrease of 36,496 hogsheads. This shows that an unusually large proportion of the crop has come to the city, as the deficiency in the crop is 115,208 hogsheads. The estimated stock on hand at the close of last season was 10,000 hogsheads, and this amount added to the crop—241,427 hogsheads—would make a supply of 241,427 hogsheads. The distribution of this supply, as nearly as can be ascertained, has been as follows: Shipments to places out of the State, and including the exports from Attakapas, 33,450 hogsheads; consumption of the city and neighborhood 30,000 hogsheads; taken for refining, in the city and other parts of the State, including Cistern Bottoms, 8,600 hogsheads (estimated quantity taken to fill up hogsheads for shipment, 15,000 hogsheads; stock now on hand in the State, estimated at 5,000 hogsheads; leaving as the quantity taken for the West 131,687 hogsheads, against 148,963 hogsheads last year, or a decrease of 17,286 hogsheads. The quantity shipped to Atlantic ports is only 39,189 hogsheads, against 121,966 hogsheads last year; showing a decrease of 82,000 hogsheads.

We have compiled from our records the annexed Statement of the Sugar Product of Louisiana for the past twenty-two years, showing the amount of each year's crop in hogsheads and pounds, with the gross average value per hogshead and total, the proportions taken by Atlantic ports and Western States, and the date of the first receipt of each crop. We would here remark that up to 1848 the product in hogsheads is estimated, and 1,000 pounds taken as the average weight per hogshead, but for the crops since that date we have taken the figures of Mr. P. A. CHAMPOMIER, as we find them in his Annual Statements.

| Year. | TOTAL CROP. Hhds. | Pounds. | Av. Price per hhd. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1834 | 100,000 | 100,000,000 | $60 00 | $6,000,000 |
| 1835 | 30,000 | 30,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1836 | 70,000 | 70,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1837 | 65,000 | 65,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1838 | 70,000 | 70,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1839 | 115,000 | 115,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1840 | 87,000 | 87,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1841 | 90,000 | 90,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1842 | 140,000 | 140,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1843 | 100,000 | 100,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1844 | 200,000 | 200,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1845 | 186,650 | 186,650,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1846 | 140,000 | 140,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1847 | 240,000 | 240,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1848 | 220,000 | 220,000,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1849 | 247,923 | 269,769,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1850 | 211,203 | 231,194,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1851 | 236,547 | 257,138,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1852 | 321,931 | 368,129,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1853 | 449,324 | 495,156,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1854 | 346,635 | 385,726,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1855 | 231,427 | 254,569,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 3,593,740 | 4,115,231,000 | .... | [illegible] |

| Year. | Exported to Atlantic P'ts. Hhds. | Exported to West'n States. Hhds. | First Receipt of New Crop. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1834 | 45,500 | 44,500 | Oct. 18. |
| 1835 | 1,000 | 22,500 | Nov. 8. |
| 1836 | 34,500 | 25,500 | Nov. 1. |
| 1837 | 24,500 | 30,500 | Nov. 1. |
| 1838 | 26,500 | 33,500 | Oct. 17. |
| 1839 | 43,000 | 40,000 | Oct. 12. |
| 1840 | 38,500 | 45,500 | Oct. 15. |
| 1841 | 28,000 | 50,000 | Oct. 12. |
| 1842 | 68,500 | 60,000 | Oct. 13. |
| 1843 | 34,000 | 52,000 | Oct. 22. |
| 1844 | 101,000 | 72,000 | Oct. 2. |
| 1845 | 79,000 | 75,000 | Oct. 2. |
| 1846 | 42,000 | 70,000 | Oct. 7. |
| 1847 | 84,000 | 115,500 | Oct. 3. |
| 1848 | 90,000 | 115,000 | Oct. 3. |
| 1849 | 99,000 | 125,000 | Oct. 11. |
| 1850 | 45,000 | 132,000 | Oct. 10. |
| 1851 | 48,000 | 148,000 | Oct. 12. |
| 1852 | 93,000 | 206,000 | Oct. 9. |
| 1853 | 186,000 | 185,000 | Oct. 6. |
| 1854 | 122,000 | 148,000 | Oct. 4. |
| 1855 | 39,129 | 131,687 | Oct. 10. |
| Total | 1,316,053 | 1,934,537 | |

The coming crop will certainly be the shortest, in proportion to the extent of ground cultivated, that has occurred since 1835, when the yield was estimated at 30,000 hogsheads. There has been a gradual changing, for some years past, from the Sugar culture to that of Cotton, for we find by Mr. CHAMPOMIER's statements that while in 1853 there were 1,481 Sugar houses, in 1855 the number had been reduced to 1,299, showing a decrease in three years of 182. We also know that there has been a further material decrease this year, but the great falling off in the crop is referable to the damage from the remarkable continuance of cold and wet weather during the past Winter, by which the rattoons or stubbles were almost entirely destroyed, as well as much of the plant cane, before or after planting. Under these circumstances some planters plowed up their fields, and planted Corn or Cotton, or both, and will have no Cane. Others will make enough to replant for another crop, while some, having light, well drained lands, and having been favored by seasonable showers, may approach a fair average. These will have an excess of Cane beyond their requirements for replanting, but whether they will sell from their excess to those wanting plants, instead of making Sugar, and to what extent, we have no means of estimating. At all events the crop must be a short one—doubtless the shortest since 1835—as the extreme estimate named is 125,000 hogsheads, while some mark as low as 80,000 hogsheads, an amount altogether insufficient for the requirements of the West alone, and calling for an unusually large import of foreign Sugars. In accounting for the decline in the production for years past, it is probable that it may be in some degree (possibly a very important one) attributable to the deterioration of the plant from the partial exhaustion of the peculiar qualities of the soil necessary for its sustenance. Should this be the case it would be well for planters to supply the deficiency by the application of the proper manures."

TOBACCO—We copy from the New-Orleans *Price Current*, of the 1st inst., the following tabular statement of the Tobacco business of New-Orleans, for the year ending 31st ult.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand 1st September, 1855..hhds. | | 12,608 |
| Arrived since the 1st ultimo | 389 | |
| Arrived previously | 55,761 | |
| Total receipts for 12 months | | 56,090 |
| Exported since 1st ultimo | 869 | |
| Exported previously | 50,185 | |
| Total exports for 12 months | 50,914 | |
| City consumption, baling, &c. | 544 | 50,618 |
| Stock on hand 1st September, 1856, hhds. | | 8,132 |

WHISKY—About 325 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold at 33½c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The Philadelphia *Commercial List* of this morning, says that there has been more activity this week, and at the close prices were refused which would have been accepted a few days ago. The sales have been quite large, comprising nearly 300,000 lbs., among which we notice 40,000 lbs. fine at 55c., 6 mos.; 30,000 lbs. do. at 54c., 6 mos., a lot of very superior quality at 65c., 6 mos.; 12,000 lbs. ¾ blood at 48c.@50c., 6 mos.; 15,000 lbs. ¾ and ½ blood at 51c., 6 mos.; 10,000 lbs. ½ and ¼ blood at 46c.@48c., 6 mos.; 5,000 lbs. ½ and ¾ blood at 41c.@43c., 6 mos.; 12,000 lbs. ½ blood at 45c.@46c., 6 mos.; 40,000 lbs. ¾ blood at 36½c.@42½c., 6 mos.; 4,000 lbs. short Merino at 55c., 6 mos.; 7,000 lbs. Merino pulled, part at 48c. and part on private terms; 3,000 lbs. fine Illinois at 46c., 6 mos.; 20,000 lbs. medium at 44c., 6 mos.; 12,000 lbs. mixed at 34c.@50c., 6 mos.; 5,000 lbs. common and ¼ blood at 35c.@40c., 6 mos.; 5,000 lbs. medium Illinois at 40c., 6 mos.; 20,000 lbs. medium at 38c.@40c., 6 mos.; 16,000 lbs. common at 36c.@38c., 6 mos.; 3,000 lbs. tub at 35c.@41c., 6 mos.; 6,000 Western Lamb's pulled at 37c., 6 mos; 10,000 lbs. pulled at 35c.@36c., 6 mos.; 12,000 lbs. unwashed at 25c.@28c., 6 mos.

FREIGHTS—Were essentially unaltered. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. in bulk and bags, ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tce.; Tobacco, 25s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 20s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been:—A ship from St. George, N. B., to Liverpool, [illegible]; [illegible] from two ports in Sicily, to New-York, $3,100; a Bark, [illegible] port in Sicily to New-York, $1,800; a Brig, [illegible] [illegible], same voyage, $2,400; Ship *Clara Wheeler*, 1,000 tons, to Melbourne, about $10 ℔ ton. [illegible] [illegible] Lumber at [illegible]; [illegible] Flour, part $1 75 and [illegible] Goods [illegible]; another Ship to Melbourne, [illegible]; a schooner, 150 tons, to Teneriffe and back, $3,000; a Brig to Martinique, [illegible] hhds., [illegible]; [illegible] St. Domingo and back, [illegible]; [illegible] Windward West India Island, [illegible] ℔ bbl., and home, [illegible] Dominica [illegible] Mahogany, $10; a Bark, 300 tons, to St. Thomas, $1,500.

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and Brooklyn for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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### To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

*We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.*

*Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.*

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The official correspondence published in this journal on Saturday betrays the determination of the Federal Government, at all hazards to exterminate the Free-State settlers of Kansas. Our readers will have observed that, in the letters of instruction from Mr. MARCY to Gov. GEARY, and from JEFF. DAVIS to Gen. SMITH, it is represented that large bodies of men are in open rebellion to the Territorial Government, and that it is to suppress these movements that the militia have been called out and a requisition has been made upon the Governors of Illinois and Kentucky for two regiments of infantry. These warlike preparations, emanating from Washington, are aimed directly at the overthrow of the Free-State cause. This assembling of armed men refers unmistakably to the citizens of LAWRENCE, who, as every one conversant with the condition of affairs in the Territory knows, have all along acted solely on the defensive, and are now preparing to defend their city against a second attack. The reliable information which the President has obtained concerning the Kansas disturbances, may be seen in General SMITH's dispatch to the War Department; but here we find it stated that the "accounts of LANE's movements are exaggerated and inconsistent," and should therefore be discredited. No mention is made of the robberies, murders, and what-not committed by the Pro-Slavery emigrants, who notoriously have entered the Territory in armed bands, with no other object than aggressive war. No orders are given to interfere with the Missourian Army, which, under ATCHISON and his crew, have undertaken another invasion. Nor will they be interfered with. The whole power of the Federal Government will be used against the Free-State settlers to deprive them of their rights, and crush out those free principles which they, by legitimate means, have sought to uphold.

The election for State officers in Maine takes place to-day. The contest is for Governor, Members of Congress, and State Legislature. Nominally there are three parties in the field—the Republicans, with Senator HAMLIN as their candidate for Governor; the Democratic, with the present Governor, SAMUEL WELLS; and the Whigs, with GEORGE F. PATTEN. For Congress there are but two sets of candidates in the field, the Democrats and the old-line Whigs. There is a fair look for the success of the Republicans, but we shall soon know whether or not Maine has followed in the footsteps of Iowa and Vermont.

## Invasion and Capture of Washington.

We observe a notice in the Washington papers that subscription papers have been opened at the bookstores in that city for Major WILLIAMS' "History of the Invasion and Capture of Washington." At first we imagined that it might possibly have some relation to the Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS' proposed invasion of the capital by the South, for the purpose of "stealing the Government archives and treasury," but, on examining a little further, we found it to be only a history of the invasion by the British in 1814. Although it was forty-two years ago this day month that that memorable event occurred, the man who should then have predicted that the next invasion of the national capital would be got up by a member of Congress would have been deemed the wildest of lunatics. But we have become so used to such ravings on the part of Southern statesmen, and so accustomed to reports of civil war since the accession of President PIERCE, that they have ceased to excite any special horror, and the attempt to continue such a state of fratricidal disorder as now exists in one of the Territories of the Union, by the election of a President who has bound himself to continue the demoralizing policy of the present administration, actually finds supporters among men who pretend to be friends of the Constitution and the Union. The treasonable proposition of Mr. BROOKS to march to Washington and seize the national archives and treasure, in the event of the election of FREMONT, by a majority of the people, has been laughed at as the ebullition of South Carolina bombast. But, absurd as the proposition seems to the people of the North, it was regarded as very sensible advice by those to whom it was addressed; and, in the State of Texas, the following joint resolutions have been laid before the Legislature, having been favorably reported upon by the Committee on Federal Relations in the House:

Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That as it is possible that the candidate of the Anti-Slavery Sectional Party, (commonly called Black Republican,) may be elected President by a majority of the electoral votes of the States in November next; and, should he be inaugurated, will be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States: Therefore, in the event of his election, the Governor is hereby requested to convene, on or before the 1st of January next, the Legislature in extra session, to consult upon the state of the Union, the condition of the South, and the duty of Texas under the circumstances.

Sec. 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each one of the slaveholding States of this Union, and these resolutions shall take effect from their passage.

Such evidences as these, taken in connection with the scenes recently enacted in Kansas, of the consequences of electing a man to the Presidency who submits to be the mere agent of the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, must surely have the effect of opening the eyes of the whole North to the necessity of rescuing the country from the hands of a party by whom it has become so thoroughly demoralized and brought to the very verge of revolution and disunion. When there is talk at the South of invading the Capitol it is time that the people were aroused to the importance of placing a man there who will be capable of defending it. To attempt to cure the evils from which the country suffers by perpetuating the power that produced them would be attempting to extinguish a fire by pouring upon it a stream of oil.

## Prospects of the International Arbitration.

Thousands who looked on mournfully and saw the great nations of Europe drift into the maelstrom of the recent terrible war, feared that the returning wave of barbarism which broke over European Christendom was so deep and black that it would leave a sediment of sin too thick and corrosive for the growth of the tender plant of peace. But suddenly, as the waters of this Egyptian inundation subsided, upsprung new germs of hope and promise, the like of which were never before seen in one year or in one century. The nations represented in the Paris Conference that settled the "Eastern Question," had learned something from the war thus terminated, and wished the world to profit by the lesson. They proceeded to discuss and adopt arrangements which would raise a barrier against the recurrence of war, and mitigate its calamities should it again scourge the earth. A deputation of those earnest men who had been foremost in the recent Peace Congresses in Europe, waited upon Lord CLARENDON, to bespeak his advocacy of one of their propositions in the Paris Conference of Diplomatists. This embraced the simplest arrangement, viz: that the Powers represented in that body should enter into a special treaty, by which they should formally and solemnly bind themselves to submit to impartial arbitration any difference that might arise between them, which could not be adjusted by ordinary negotiation. Lord CLARENDON promised to do his best to have this proposition fairly considered in the Conference; and at a subsequent meeting, "he introduced the subject in a spirit of earnestness and humanity most honorable to his character, and which could not fail to secure for it the serious attention of that august assembly." Count WALEWSKI, in the name of France, declared himself fully authorized to support the idea, as "one that was fully in accordance with the tendencies of our epoch." Baron MANTEUFFEL, for Prussia, "gave assurance that the King, his august master, completely shared the ideas set forth by the Earl of CLARENDON; that he therefore considered himself as authorized to adhere to them, and to give to them the utmost development they admit of." It has been intimated that the Austrian Plenipotentiary demurred to the full adoption or application of the principle. After a long and earnest discussion, the following proposition was unanimously agreed to, Count ORLOFF, for Russia, stating that he was prepared, in virtue of instructions from his Court, definitely to adhere to the same: "The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise, should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power. The Plenipotentiaries hope that the Governments not represented at the Congress will unite in the sentiment which has inspired the wish recorded in this protocol."

The adoption even of this guarded resolution was a large step towards stipulated arbitration, pure and simple. The London *Times* says: "It makes all Europe one Court of Appeal. It gives every weak State a claim to the friendly offices of all its stronger neighbors. Indeed, it is the nearest approach to that system of universal arbitration which some have thought attainable in its rigorous form. The day may come when its value will be more acknowledged, and its form more defined; and the sooner it comes the better for the happiness of Europe and the true interest of every State, however powerful and ambitious."

The earnest men on both sides of the Atlantic, who have labored so many years, under the derision of the London *Times*, to hasten that coming day to which it refers, may derive new courage for their faith in its advent, when the Jupiter Tonans of the British Press believes it to be so near and so devoutly to be wished.

But this Paris Conference resulted in something more for the policy of peace than this protocol in favor of arbitration. It adopted, almost pure and simple, the American proposition to regard neutral property on the sea as sacred in time of war. This arrangement opens a new era in the history of commerce and civilization. It must contribute incalculably to prevent war from involving other nations in its conflagration, should it break out between two Powers. Had it been adopted at the beginning of the present century, the last conflict between the United States and Great Britain would have been avoided.

Still the world moves further than the motive Powers of the Paris Congress intended when they took the two onward steps we have noticed. Having followed the lead of America in rescuing the property and commerce of neutrals on the sea from seizure and confiscation, they would push her on to a concession from which they would seemingly derive the greatest advantage. That is, they press her to consent to the abolition of that semi-piratical system of warfare called *Privateering*. Our Government has demurred to this arrangement, because it professes to regard the mercantile marine of the nation as a kind of *naval militia*, upon which it must depend for the defence of its coasts and commerce in case of a collision with a great naval power, like England or France. It is argued that for this country to bind itself not to use private ships for its defence would be as unsafe and impolitic as to agree not to employ volunteers in the land service against a foreign enemy. But the Government of the United States has made a counter proposition to the European Powers, which, for scope of philanthropy and for most beneficent bearing upon the well being of mankind, exceeds, *toto coelo*, any measure ever adopted in the history of nations. It is a plan to rescue, at once and forever, from the clutch of war, all private property which may be found on the seas, whether it belong to friend or foe. There is something grand and glorious in that proffered step towards the condition of permanent and universal peace. Adopt this simple measure, and the prowling sea-wolves of war would find no more prey to hunt on the wide ocean. They would no more devour or scatter the white winged carriers of Commerce, crossing its wide waters in peaceful flocks. The fighting-ground of nations would be narrowed down to the land. The foremost argument and occupation for navies would be taken away. The sword of war would no longer sever the great material bonds which connect sea-divided countries. Commerce, the cardinal condition and prerogative of Peace, would work on with its myriads of interweaving shuttles, overwebbing the divisions, meshing the sinews, and quenching the *animus* of war, should governments drift into its sea of calamities.

It would be a glory of which an American Christian and patriot might well be proud, if our young nation should inaugurate its leadership in civilization by drawing the old States of Christendom into the powerful and unprecedented bond of peace. Our Federal Legislature at Washington is fast becoming a Congress of Nations. Already some of our States have acquired a population equal to that of Holland, Portugal, Denmark or Sweden. Already the territory of the American Union not only equals in extent, but in diversity of climate, soil and sub-division, the whole area of European Christendom. One Supreme Court presides over this wide confederacy of thirty-one republican nations as arbiter of their differences; holding them all amenable to law and order, and perpetuating their harmony and union. No judicial system erected on earth ever equaled this in the grandeur, extent, and importance of its functions. For years, it has excited the admiration of the Old World. Gradually, as European nations look at its working, they must feel the attraction of its assimilating power. Gradually, we may believe, they will form an analogous system; until a High Court of Nations shall be established which shall do for the peace and harmony of all the States of Christendom what the Supreme Court of the United States does for the well-being of our great Confederacy.

## Albionesque.

Subordinates in station are always expected to exhibit more zeal than their superiors. Thus, while Queen VICTORIA's Master of Ceremonies at the Court of St. James refused to admit our countryman, Professor MAHAN, into the Royal presence on account of his black stock, Her Majesty saw nothing improper in his costume, and gave orders for him to be shown up at once. So Mr. CRAMPTON, the English Minister in Washington, was not half so ready to make concessions in the Enlistment Difficulty as his superior in office, Lord CLARENDON; and the drum-major of a regiment wears double the quantity of feathers and makes four times the show of the Commanding General. Our British cotemporary, the *Albion*, is a remarkable instance of the principle in question, and performs its part of jackal to the royal beast with a zealous watchfulness that might excite the emulation of the captain of the Beef-eaters. The *Albion* is the self appointed guardian of British interests in the United States, and grows red in the face and fires up at every little harmless expression which it chooses to consider disrespectful towards anything appertaining to Great Britain. It grew indignant over the account which we published, from a correspondent, of the accident to the *Arabia*, and it announces the safe arrival of that ship in the following characteristic manner:

"The damaged steamship *Arabia*, that sailed for Liverpool from Halifax on the 18th ult., was seen off Cape Clear by the *Persia*, on the 24th. It may be presumed, therefore, that she safely reached her destination on the following day. *The knowledge of this fact will not be very acceptable to the alarmists.*"

But we must do the *Albion* the justice to believe that it is not half so bad as it pretends to be; it has not the wickedness to believe that there is a human being capable of feeling regret at the *safety* of the *Arabia*. Its seemingly flippant malignancy in uttering such a thought must be attributed to its zeal in wishing to be thought the only one that cares enough for British interests to be rejoiced at the safe arrival of a British steamer. We are very willing to believe that it is so thoroughly English as to be a good deal better than it pretends to be.

## Yesterday.

Yesterday—the first Sunday in September—was a golden day. Broadway looked as it did in June. There was just enough warmth in the unclouded sunlight, that lay along the avenues, to remind us of linens and muslins and the shady side of the street; just enough to ripen the tardy corn on far-off farms, and just enough to invite everybody—citizens and strangers, fathers, mothers and children—to a walk to church.

The various houses of worship in the City, whose doors and windows have been closed and barred during the sultry months—giving the slippered sexton and the circumspect clergyman, as well as the independent pew-holder, an escape into the country—were unlocked and reopened. Saints and sinners thronged again over the thresholds; and though they all went to worship, it may be presumed that they all, from the organ-blower who works in a corner, up to the divine who works in the pulpit, were animated somewhat by that very natural curiosity—to see who is who and what is what, after the long separation.

This curiosity discovered some sun-burnt faces, and some freckled cheeks; caught by the sea at Newport, or the springs at Saratoga, or the mountains at Franconia, or perhaps on the old homestead farm in some quiet village yet unknown to fame. Doubtless the sellers of toilet lotions, who, it is to be presumed, were at church yesterday, were pleased by this discovery. Eyes, too, that were black as jet in the Spring, were hazel yesterday; and many a soft blue eye was faded to gray—the cruel work of the hot summer's sun. There were fresh bonnets, and fresh collars, and fresh airs, and fresh coats, and fresh sermons at service yesterday. And there were, we warrant, some fresh hearts; not such as have been, all summer long, running the deadly gauntlets of "watering places," but such as went forth in the love of Nature, and have held "communion with her visible forms." These have returned to the drudgeries of the City, fresher and wiser and better.

There was fresh music, also, with the singers and players on instruments, at yesterday's services. Their tones were clearer, and their fingers more nimble.

Be the sermon ever so eloquent, or the prayer ever so fervent, music is yet one half of the Sabbath's worship. Not the operatic music that is born in our fashionable chancels; but such music as our church-goers of yesterday may have passed by, in many a simple country village, as they journey during the Summer; such music as was sung by the old Cotter's fireside;—where

> They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
> They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim;
> Perhaps *Dundee's* wild warbling measures rise,
> Or plaintive *Martyrs*, worthy of the name;
> Or noble *Elgin* beats the heav'nward flame,
> The sweetest far of Scotia's holy lays:
> Compared with these, Italian trills are tame;
> The tickl'd ears no heartfelt raptures raise;
> Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.

Our City is just now full of strangers, and we are glad to note the return of most of our citizens who have been summering in the country. No fear of Yellow Fever, or of any other ghost, need keep any of them longer away. And for this we may thank Providence, and not our Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

## Facts.

Facts are not always truths, as the late NICHOLAS BIDDLE once said on a memorable occasion; a statement may be substantially true and yet be untrue in point of fact; or it may be true in point of facts, and yet essentially untrue. These are truisms which are scarcely worth repeating; but we publish them for the especial benefit of the Baltimore *American* which does not seem to be aware that a statement may be essentially true, and yet "wholly incorrect as to facts and persons."

## Very like a Whale.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: There is a rumor afloat in that city that Hon. J. B. WELLER, United States Senator from California, has discovered the error of his ways, and intends to "come out from among the foul party," and make a pronunciamento in favor of FREMONT.

## The Brothers Phillips of Kansas.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The two brothers PHILLIPS, said to have been murdered in Leavenworth City, are WILLIAM and JARED PHILLIPS, from Berkshire, Mass. They were young married men of excellent character, and possessed of considerable property.

WILLIAM, the eldest, was a lawyer, and for protesting against the legality of the election was tarred and feathered a year ago last May. JARED was a farmer. Both were possessed of the entire confidence and respect of the community where they resided. A terrible vengeance will be visited upon their murderers ere long. In the mean time let those who scoff at the shrieks of freedom from Kansas, think of the desolation of their young widows, left unprotected among their murderers.

KANSAS.

## Republican Meeting at Piermont—Speeches of Seth C. Hawley, George Law, &c.

PIERMONT, Rockland County, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The Republicans and North Americans of this place met in council last evening, as well for the purpose of shedding a little light upon the benighted Hindoos of this region, as to give a new impulse to their own enthusiasm. The Dellmore (not Fillmore) House was brilliantly illuminated, not only by means of the usual appliances, candles, &c., but by the presence of numerous ladies, who filled the balconies, and thus evinced the lively sympathy they always feel for the cause of humanity and freedom. Shortly after 7½ o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of JOS. DEMARAY as President. After the election of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, Hon. SETH C. HAWLEY, formerly of Buffalo, was introduced. He said that for more than four years he had taken no part in politics, and during that time had not even cast a vote. He hardly felt qualified to make a political speech, but, in such a crisis as the present, every man must do his duty. Such oratory as that which disturbed the American Eagle was not his *forte*, and he had not the power or disposition to employ it. That the people may be convinced of the justice of the cause, it is only necessary they should understand it in all its relations, and, if he succeeded in saying anything which would have the effect of arousing them to exertion, he would feel satisfied. Men, in such contests, are but secondary. Their principles alone should be regarded. Mr. H. then read the preambles of the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of New-York, to prove that the object of those instruments was to secure justice and liberty to all whom they were designed to protect. Freedom, justice, liberty and union, are the great words in both. To secure these they were established. In our own Government all the power is vested in the people and every individual has powers. God never confers power without responsibility, and its possession implies an obligation to employ it aright. The power given to secure our own liberties is great and ample, but to do this we must use our rights intelligently and coolly. At regular periods we meet to elect men to secure our liberties. One of those periods is now approaching, and since no one can be elected without the will of the people we must collect their suffrages. Three names are submitted to us. To assail personal character is beneath the dignity of a man. Nothing can be said personally against either of the candidates. These men must be judged by their principles; without them they would be nothing. Mr. H. then proceeded to consider the political character of the men presented. BUCHANAN is a statesman of large experience, but as a politician he cannot be his indorser. His acts in the past and his probable course in the future prevent it. He was a Federalist both before and after the war was declared, when all lovers of their country should have been united for its defence. His filibustering doctrines prevent our indorsing him, but he is more objectionable still because of the platform of his party, which carries Slavery into the Western world. Mr. H. then proceeded to examine FILLMORE's position. He was nominated by the Americans and must be judged by the platform of that party, if we wish to form any idea of what he will do when elected. For twenty years Mr. H. was FILLMORE's neighbor. He had always been his political and personal friend. Every office Mr. F. has held he has received his vote, and he felt that he knew the man. He would not say a word against him in private life, but as a politician it was always his opinion that principles sat lightly on Mr. FILLMORE's conscience. As proof of this, he alluded to the fact of his now being the candidate of a secret political organization, when formerly he condemned all secret societies, even those for benevolent purposes. He was elected to office as the opponent of Free-masonry. For fifteen years he rode that hobby. Mr. H. then spoke of his course with regard to the Slavery question while President, and called attention to the fact that, though elected as a Free-Soiler, he finally favored Southern views more than President TAYLOR, who was a Southerner. The condition of affairs in Kansas was very ably discussed, and the probable course Mr. FILLMORE would pursue with regard to them if elected. From the course of his friends in Congress, the conclusion is inevitable that it would be hostile to the interests of Freedom. On the Slavery question he and BUCHANAN are, in fact, two gentlemen rolled into one, and the only way to secure Kansas to Freedom is by voting for FREMONT. In conclusion Mr. HAWLEY referred to the threats of disunion in the case of FREMONT's election. They are simply ridiculous; but if there is any force in them, and the majority are to be frightened into compliance with the demands of an insolent minority, it is time for us to know it.

GEORGE LAW'S SPEECH.

After the conclusion of Mr. HAWLEY's address, the Chairman announced GEORGE LAW, of New-York, as the next speaker. The mention of his name aroused the wildest enthusiasm. As he appeared on the platform three times three cheers were given, and it was some moments before he could proceed. After the excitement had subsided Mr. LAW spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF ROCKLAND COUNTY: I shall detain you but a few moments. There are other distinguished speakers present to address you in whose remarks you will take much more interest than in anything I can say. You have listened to the able address of the gentleman who has just sat down. He has gone over the whole ground and portrayed a picture the fidelity of which none can dispute. The contest now in progress, and which will be brought to a close in November, is one in which every Freeman and every friend of Freedom must take a deep interest. The great question is, whether man is entitled to liberty, or whether he is to be owned as a chattel; whether our independence was declared and our Revolutionary struggle gone through with in vain; whether the strife and trials our forefathers participated in are to be lost; whether we shall sink down under the tyrannical power that seeks to oppress and subjugate the Freemen of the North; whether the Union our forefathers handed down to us is to be divided, or whether it is to be preserved and perpetuated. Our forefathers established a line of demarcation between Slavery and Freedom. All North of it was to be devoted to Freedom, and all South of it to *Slavery or Freedom*, as the people should determine. Within one year from the election of PIERCE, he employs all the power of his administration to push that line farther North. All this trouble has arisen from his efforts to buy votes to accomplish his purposes. These are the issues in the present contest, and I trust every freeman will exercise his freedom in giving his vote for FREMONT.

Mr. LAW then introduced Gov. FORD, of Ohio, who proceeded to address the assemblage in his usually eloquent manner. He spoke principally to the American portion of his audience, claiming that that party had ignored their principles before FILLMORE's nomination, and that he could not properly be regarded as their candidate. Gov. F. also stated very forcibly the distinction between the Abolitionists and Republicans, and claimed that in supporting FREMONT he still continued true to American principles.

After Gov. FORD had concluded, the audience called loudly for Hon. SILAS SEYMOUR and LUTHER CALDWELL, who were present, but the lateness of the hour prevented their responding. The Glee Club then gave a stirring song and the meeting was declared adjourned.

W——d.

## Firemen at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Sept. 5, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The firemen of this city, together with a large number from abroad, had a grand parade here today, and in the afternoon contested for a lot of valuable prizes. About twenty companies entered for the trial. The 1st prize, $500, was awarded to Hippowam Company, of Stamford, Conn. Theirs is a "Button" machine, nine-inch cylinder, with [illegible]-inch nozzle. 2d prize, $300, awarded to Dennis Company No. 4, of Hartford, WATERMAN, builder. 3d prize, $100, awarded to Phoenix No. 12, Brooklyn, Bussemen machine. Height of Stamford Company's playing, 186 feet; that of Hartford Company's, 182; Brooklyn, 149 feet.

The occasion was the most imposing that has been witnessed in this city for several years. Twenty-six Companies, comprising in all, 2,058 men, exclusive of bands, participated in the festivities of the day.

H. E.

## News from Nassau, N. P.

By the arrival of the brig *Alma*, from Nassau, we have dates up to Aug. 26. Capt. BROWN reports Aug. 8, the American ship *Colchis*, ELLIS, from Boston, bound to New-Orleans, was wrecked on the Gingerbread Ground. Cargo of dry goods, &c., saved in good condition. Aug. 22, British brig *Bella*, from Ragged Island, with salt, bound to Nassau, was wrecked on the Green Cays; vessel total loss.

At the last session of the General Court at Nassau, J. SIMMS, captain of the wrecking schooner *Anne Sophia*, and ROBERT STEVENS, captain of the wrecking schooner *Sarah*, were both convicted and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for some unlawful dealings in the case of the wreck of the American brig ——, Capt. WALL, bound from St. Iago to Trieste, with a cargo of coffee and logwood, which was saved perfectly dry. They were convicted for cutting away the brig's tiller, thereby preventing Capt. RAMSEY, of schooner *President*, from bringing the vessel to Nassau. Capt. RAMSEY informed against them on his arrival in Nassau.

## The Trouble in the K. N. Council No. 1, of the Ninth Ward—Organization of the Bolters.

Since the rupture of the Ninth Ward Know-Nothing Council No. 1, both parties have determined to run a clean separate ticket. Since our last report, which created great excitement among them, a large number have withdrawn from the original Council and gone over to the bolters, leaving but few of the old stock behind. Some are still endeavoring to get up a reunion, but the candidates are opposed to such a move, fearing a request that they should withdraw.

An effort will be made on the part of a certain number to have HENRY J. IRVING withdraw as the nominee for Assemblyman; fearing that the nominee on the Independent Ticket, SAMUEL BREVOORT, should prove too much for them. IRVING is said to be very unpopular, and if he declines to withdraw some say they will throw him overboard.

At their meeting, last Thursday night, nothing of much importance was done, other than nominating a number of Delegates to the State Convention, and the earnest desire that the TIMES reporter should not fail to get all the proceedings of their meeting. It was stated that the reason they did not proceed to investigate the matter of their recent difficulty, was on account of a fear that reporters were present. It was adjourned over to some future night.

MEETING OF THE BOLTERS.

The bolters, about two hundred strong, held a special meeting, on Tuesday night, and after the minutes of the previous meeting being read some forty-nine new members were received in the Council.

An election for regular officers was their first business, which resulted in the unanimous choice of the following gentlemen: JACOB CHOLWELL, President; M. D. BUCKLIN, Vice President; P. Y. EVERETT and JOHN J. RABINEAU, Secretaries; W. A. BROWN, Treasurer.

A Special Committee was then appointed to present at the next meeting a suitable ticket for their adoption and support.

The following resolutions were then adopted by the Council:

*Whereas*, A large number of the American citizens of the Ninth Ward have noticed with regret the unprincipled and unjust efforts made by a certain party to sacrifice and destroy, by foul means, several of the members of said Council for political purposes, and

*Whereas*, The refusal of the said clique, headed by COOPER, HOLDEN and IRVING, to initiate honorable citizens of this Ward on the night of making the nominations, fearing that they were not favorable to their election, and

*Whereas*, The illegality of declaring HENRY J. IRVING the candidate for Assemblyman, when he had not a constitutional majority; the treasonableness of a caucus held a few nights previous to the nomination in the said Council, wherein it was decided to black-ball every man opposed to their nomination; therefore

*Resolved*, That we as citizens, deprecate the necessity of a division of the American party in this Ward, on local matters, but feel in justice to the cause and honor to ourselves we are bound as honest men and lovers of the principles of this, the American party, to declare our solemn protest against injustice and corruption, and we will endeavor to defeat all those who seek through treachery and villainy to prostitute the rights of men to individual purposes.

*Resolved*, That our influence be brought to bear against all those who are connected in this unjust and unprincipled act, that we support no one presented on their Ward ticket, but that we use our utmost endeavors to elect the Independent American Ticket, and urge its support.

*Resolved*, That we ever adhere to the support of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW J. DONELSON for President and Vice-President of these United States, and we urge the nomination of ERASTUS BROOKS for Governor.

The meeting then adjourned.

## Wreck in the East River.

The schooner that was sunk in the East River on Monday evening last, by collision with the Wall-street ferry-boat *Metropolis*, still lies where she went down. Her mast-heads are above water at high tide, and present a dangerous obstacle to the vessels passing that way. The wreck ought to be removed immediately.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS.

WE OBSERVE THAT THE PROPRIETORS OF the celebrated Girard House, Philadelphia, have adopted these Cans, and use them in their extensive establishment, for putting up their Fresh Fruit, Tomatoes, &c. This is certainly a strong recommendation in their favor, and one that should be conclusive as to their superiority in the minds of all housekeepers. Now is the season for their use. Trade supplied by

E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-street, New-York.

FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL and large supply of Fall and Winter cassimeres and vestings, comprising all the most desirable plaids, cashmeres, and new style silks.

We also desire to call attention to our overcoatings, comprising satins, beavers, meltons, and [illegible] in rifle green and fancy colors. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, cor. Duane.

FONTAINE'S [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. [illegible] V. CLICKENER, Wholesale Agents.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, by PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, [illegible].

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET.—THAT DELIGHTFUL remedy, DR. BUSH'S [illegible], performs a certain cure in one night. [illegible] BUSH & GALE, [illegible]. Sold by GUION, corner of Bowery and [illegible].

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.—Dr. [illegible] Heart Corrector cures palpitation and other [illegible] diseases. For sale at No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y., and by Druggists. Agents wanted. Address S. S. [illegible] & CO.

SEPTEMBER. MOSQUITO-PROOF FALL [illegible].

> September ushers in the Fall—
> Oh, much divided is all that [illegible];
> And then we shall [illegible]
> If "twasn't for [illegible]
> [illegible]
> And from my throat [illegible]
> I'm but a dish which "[illegible]"
> Thank heaven! we have found relief [illegible]
> A stuff mosquito-proof [illegible]
> Which will not [illegible]
> As these Fall clothes we wear at present;
> 'Twas SMITH found out the "[illegible]."
> This armor which defies the [illegible]
> To sing his praise, I've tried; but fail,
> Exhausting bards, and rhymes, and [illegible].
> His Fall-Style, made mosquito-proof,
> Protects the legs, the arms, the body;
> No insect fang can pierce the woof,
> No [illegible]
> But, whether this be so or not,
> Apart from all these "[illegible],"
> Oh, never—never be forgot
> SMITH's style of Fall and Winter garments.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG MAN [illegible] [illegible] in the best business Avenue up-town [illegible] counters, and other fixtures in order. The advertiser [illegible] about 45 feet in depth as a Gentleman's Furnishing Store, but wishes to extend to the full length of the store, 65 feet, and take one side, if he can get the right party to occupy the other. A young man of business habits and fair means can establish a good [illegible] Children's Hosiery trade, a business well suited to the same store with Gentlemen's Furnishing. There are many mutual advantages in the way of expense [illegible] of a whole store, to all appearances, for half [illegible] gas light, fuel, &c., &c., and others, which can be explained upon an interview. The advertiser is a young man who has been established in business [illegible] and is known as strictly adhering to the one price [illegible], and would not wish to be associated with any one in the same store who was not conscientiously [illegible] [illegible]. Address [illegible]

[illegible] FIRE PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. THE PATENTEES PLACED $1,000 IN GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, [illegible] and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 8 Murray-st., N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—THE BEST SAFE in the WORLD.—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of Mr. M. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—[illegible] been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. Sold only by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water-sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY [illegible] BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American PATENT MEDICINES, the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, in the [illegible], at 180 [illegible]. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. [illegible] Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

TO OUR FRIENDS FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST. FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, are now fully prepared to offer to their friends and customers a choice variety of fine Clothing suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Also, Under Garments of every description. No deviation from marked prices. House in New-Orleans, No. 34 Magazine-st.

*From the Jersey City Telegraph.*

WHAT IS IT FOR—THIS WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE? Is a question asked daily by hundreds. We answer without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that it is the only article known which will do all it is a- [illegible] for the human hair. It will restore its growth—it will stop its falling—it will restore its natural color. It is not a hair dye, but a speedy and efficacious Restorative. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. Sold at No. 312 Broadway, and by all druggists.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING, comprising every description and grade from the most COSTLY to the CHEAPEST FABRICS. English Brussels, good style and quality, [illegible] per yard.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR LIQUID HAIR DYE. It is warranted to dye brown or black instantaneously without the least injury to hair or skin. By the unanimous verdict of the thousands who have used it, this dye is considered superior to any other preparation of the kind in the world. Manufactured, sold, and privately applied at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Manufactory, No. 6 Astor House. Copy the address.

NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED BY HORACE WATERS—No. 333 Broadway. "Poor Old Bob!" Price 25 cents.

> Poor Old Bob! [illegible]
> Has lost his teeth, and he can't eat hay.
> What shall we do? Shall we trade him away?
> No, no, no, let Old Bob stay.
> Poor Old Bob, Poor Old Bob, let Old Bob stay.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

BRUSSELS CARPETING, [illegible] per yard, at PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S, No. 524 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL. THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible]. NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS for dyspepsia, torpid liver, weakness, loss of appetite, &c. Its effect in imparting health and tone to the system is truly surprising. No person out of health should neglect them a day. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, wholesale agents.

12,000 CURES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS MONTH of diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, &c., by DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, warranted to cure or the money refunded. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 524 BROADWAY, have just opened their Fall importations of RICH CARPETINGS, to which they invite the attention of [illegible] and those about furnishing.

KNOX & Co., No. 533 BROADWAY, HAVE THE Autumn fashion for gentlemen's hats now ready. They have also on hand their usual assortment of French felt and traveling hats and caps.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Canes! Canes! [illegible] AT REDUCED PRICES. Balance of this season's stock for sale CHEAP FOR CASH. WHITE, No. 2 [illegible], Astor House.

[illegible] BOYNTON, No. 270 Broadway, New-York [illegible]

[illegible] PERFUMERY [illegible] FLOWER FARM, MITCHAM, ENGLAND, AND NICE, ITALY. Agents for the United States [illegible] Dispensing Druggists, corner of Walker-st. and Broadway.

[illegible] CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at usual everywhere.

Ah! Costar's Exterminator, the only article that effectually clears (without danger or stench) Rats, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, &c.—COSTAR'S ELECTRIC POWDER (free from poison) for the destruction of Moths, fleas, mosquitoes, bedbugs and plants, and Costar's Rodent Exterminator. COSTAR'S Wholesale and retail Depot, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's Brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists, imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

University of the City of New-York.—The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Applicants for admission will be examined the day previous. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

No. 182 Broadway.—LOVET'S WAHPENE will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance and cure baldness. Call and see those that have been gray and bald, and now have as perfect heads of hair as when young by using the Wahpene.

The most invaluable Food for Summer and Fall is Hecker's Farina.—Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective in infants and adults of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhea, prevailing at this season.

## HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FIVE SPACIOUS SALESROOMS. HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, Northeast corner of Bleecker-st., New-York.

A discerning public having so liberally encouraged the exertions put forth by the undersigned, during the last [illegible] MODEL FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

Goods in all cases delivered promptly and in the best of order.

| Plated Ware. | Porcelain Goods. |
|---|---|
| Tea Sets, Castors, Cups, Urns, Spoons and Forks, Butter Coolers, Salts, Napkin Rings, Toast Racks, Fruit and Butter Knives. | Vases, Cups and Saucers, Match Boxes, Candlesticks, Cologne, Motto Cups, Ink Stands, Card Baskets, Cigar Holders, Watch Stands, Jewel Boxes, Children's Tea Sets. |

Bird Cages, DOOR, HALL, TABLE MATS, ENAMELLED WARE, Wax Tapers, Matches, and Gas Lighters, CHAMOIS SKINS, MEAT SAFES, REFRIGERATORS.

**Wooden Ware, Basket & Willow Ware.**

Ladles, Spoons, Butter Prints, Towel Rollers, Step Ladders, Clothes Presses, Pantry and Library Steps, Pastry Press, Broom Boards, Wash Boards and Benches, Kitchen and Ironing Tables, Chopping and Knife Boards, Oval and Round Trays, Iron and Brass Bound Pails, Tubs, Keelers, and Boxes. Plate, Nursery, Clothes, Fish, Flower, Sailor and Knife, Market and Traveling Settees, Children's Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Clothes, Hampers, Sewing Chairs, Arm Chairs.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, DEVONSHIRE CHAIRS, FRUIT CANS, TOYS, FANCY GOODS, CHINESE GOODS.

| Iron Ware. | Britannia Ware. |
|---|---|
| Hat Stands, Bedsteads, Cribs, Chairs, Settees, Tea-trays, Spittoons, Andirons, Wash Stands, Umbrella Stands, Fish Kettles, Oval Pots, Sauce Pans, Fenders, Towel Racks, Shovel and Tongs, Dry Pans. | Urns, Lamps, Castors, Ale Mugs, Tea and Table Spoons, Cigar Lamps and Holders, Tea Sets, 3 to 5 pieces, Soup Ladles, Molasses Cups, Ice Pitchers, Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Spittoons, Tea Pots, &c. |

ROBERT DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y., Northeast corner of Bleecker-st. FIVE LARGE SALESROOMS.

## MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS FOR CASH, at Wholesale only, at Nos. 68 and 60 John-st. HOMER & KETCHUM offer RICH FRENCH FLOWERS, PARIS FEATHERS, COLORED STRAW GOODS, &c., At reduced prices.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Wholesale and Retail for the Fall of '56.—Ladies will find a good assortment of the above goods at No. 164 Bowery, third door above Broome-st., which are offered as low as any store in the city. Milliners supplied. L. P. TIBBALS.

NEW FALL GOODS. UPHOLSTERY, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES. SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 BROADWAY, ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS SUITABLE FOR CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION, WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Upon the most favorable terms. Store closed on Saturdays.

SHADES! SHADES!! SHADES!!! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE BY A. L. BROWN, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURE FRAMES. COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED. Nos. [illegible] Greenwich-st. [illegible] New-York. HORACE V. SIGLER.

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CARD.—A. McELROY, Dentist, respectfully gives notice that he is now in town, and will attend as usual to all branches of dentistry. No. 198 6th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD [illegible] No. [illegible] Washington-st.

## WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Employers in Brooklyn and its vicinity, desirous of engaging servants for the Fall season, are respectfully informed that the subscriber has made the most ample arrangements to meet the increasing demand for domestic help [illegible] Proprietor. [illegible] No. 30 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. N. B.—Reference given by special permission to our most distinguished and influential citizens, under whose patronage and approval this Agency is permanently established.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls with excellent City reference; one as cook, understands meat and pastry, baking and jelly; will assist in the washing and ironing, is fully competent; wages $7 to $8 a month; the other is 14, a good, smart girl, will mind a baby or wait on a lady who boards, in private and family, with a baby. Wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st. Can be seen three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an exceedingly smart girl as chambermaid and waiter, or any kind of up-stairs work; is fully qualified to fill any situation in a gentleman's house; is neat, respectful, and obliging, has served [illegible] years in one family, from whom she is highly recommended; can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 348 6th-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady who speaks English and German, is well recommended, wishes a situation as saleswoman in a store where they sell lady articles; would prefer Brooklyn. Address F. J., at the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper, by an American lady, without incumbrance of any kind, and cheerful disposition, fond of children. A widower's family preferred; would not object to going South or out of the City. Apply at No. 169 West 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three young Protestant women; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as chambermaid and laundress. Also, by a first-rate seamstress. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork. Apply at No. 189 West 25th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family; has three years reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days if not engaged. Apply at No. 36 East 16th-st., corner University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 Hammersley-st., first floor, front room.

ORGANIST.—A superior Organist accustomed to the management of a first class organ and of the direction of a choir, desires a situation in a Protestant Church as Organist and Director, or as Organist alone. A large salary will not be required. Address Box No. 2,241, New-York Post Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A female assistant teacher in a public school; one qualified to teach the lower branches, and willing to accept of a moderate compensation, may apply personally or by letter to A. S. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J., stating terms, &c.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin and Italian, and at present residing in this City, desires a reëngagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Best references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box 843 Post Office.

TO MERCHANTS, OWNERS OF HOUSES AND OTHERS.—A person who has been engaged as a collector in this City for over twenty years, is willing to devote all or a part of his time as a collector of debts, or rents. Satisfactory arrangements will be made. Address EDWARD, at Daily Times Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, experienced in tuition, wishes an engagement as visiting governess. Teaches English, French, which she speaks fluently, Italian, drawing and music. Has testimonials and reference. Apply to HORTON & CO., United States and British North American School Agency, No. 510 Broadway. Families can have a choice from our Teachers' Register.

TO MERCHANTS AND ENGINEERS.—A competent young man with good references for sobriety and industry, wishes a situation as assistant engineer or fireman, or would act as porter in some wholesale establishment. Apply or address No. 271 Bowery.

RAPID AND NEAT WRITER WANTED —To keep the record of sales in an auction house, to one fully competent and experienced, a fair remuneration will be given. Apply by letter to Box 1783 Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED—To attend a Bakery; one who is used to the business, and is fully competent. Address, with reference, BAKER, Times office.

GARDENER WANTED—To go South, a German or Scotch gardener is required on a gentleman's place; he must thoroughly understand the raising of vegetables. Apply No. 149 Grand-st.

CLERK WANTED—A young man who is a good penman, correct with figures, is honest, and has good recommendations, who is satisfied with low salary; apply at No. 72 West 26th-st.

TO SURGEONS AND DRUGGISTS—Situation wanted by a young man fully competent to dispense medicines. Address MEDICUS, Times office.

MILLINERS WANTED.—Ten or fifteen good milliners can find steady employment the whole year, by applying at No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—At No. 769 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 2 clerks, 2 conductors, 2 salesmen, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 baggage men, 2 porters, 2 drivers, 2 bar keepers, 4 waiters, 2 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 6 boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Ten first-rate locomotive machinists; also, one first-rate pattern-maker, and ten car-builders. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first-rate left-hand boiler riveters. Also, two first-rate chippers and caulkers. Inquire at the office of Piermont Shop, Piermont, N. Y.

WANTED.—Waiter, cook, lady's maid, laundress and kitchen-maid are wanted immediately in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY—Will find good domestics who understand cooking, washing and ironing, also general house-workers, by calling at FONDA'S employment office, No. 47 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts. N. B.—Good servants can get places here.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms on the first floor with closets adjoining, for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 22d-st.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room in a private family, at No. 18 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Breakfast and tea if desired. References exchanged. N. B.—The house has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A large front room, on second floor to let to a gentleman and wife, in Broome-st., near the Bowery. Terms moderate. Call or address care No. 2 8 Bowery.

BOARDING.—Very desirable suites of rooms for families, also single rooms, may be obtained at No. 208 5th-av., corner 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—At No. 66 West 12th-st.; newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives; also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,082 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; house with gas, pleasantly located. Terms moderate. Apply No. 82 King-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 266 Hicks-st., within three minutes' walk of the South Ferry; a very desirable room, with board, can be had by a single gentleman; also, a large room on fourth floor, suitable for two persons.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, wife and child 3 months old, in a private family, somewhere near the 2d-av. line of Railroad. Address, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate. E. L., Box 1,830 Post-Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-ST.—Gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st., on reasonable terms.

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FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, second floor, to single gentlemen. Apply No. 71 East 20th-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class house No. 11 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to single gentlemen, without board, at No. 4 Bond-st.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., Manufacturers and Dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, phosgene, and spirits of turpentine.

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STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED to inspect our large and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. &c., At retail, A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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NO. 61 CANAL STREET. Rich Embroidered Velvet Talmas, A New and Splendid Garment. Call and See them. MONDAY, Sept. 8.

ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8— BENSON & WILSON make their first display before the ladies of this and our sister cities. Their imported cloaks are beautiful, Their stock all entirely new. No. 61 Canal-st.

IF A LADY DOES US THE FAVOR TO CROSS OUR DOOR-STEP—She shall be met there and every attention paid her, whether she buys or not. Read our motto. BENSON & WILSON, No. 61 Canal-st.

A NEW LOT OF TRAVELING MANTLES —Will be opened THIS MORNING, at No. 481 Broadway. JAMES CROPSEY.

## DRY GOODS.

SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE IN NEED OF BARGAINS! DRY GOODS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS, NOW SELLING MARVELOUSLY LOW. AT C. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.,

An immense stock, embracing all the latest styles of SILKS, MERINOS, DE LAINES, And other dress fabrics, selected from recent importations, is now open for the inspection of their customers. Among the chief attractions are a beautiful style of NEW SILKS, sold at the unprecedentedly low prices of FIVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER yard.

Ladies do not fail, in making your selections of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to give us a call. An inspection of our Stock and prices will convince you of the advantages of making your purchases at our establishment.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel. JOHN N. GENIN will open on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., his Fall style of CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' BONNETS.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel. On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., will be opened the Fall Style of CHILDREN'S OUTSIDE GARMENTS, DRESSES, SACKS AND INFANTS' ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel. The Fall Style of FANCY HATS for Boys, Misses and Infants, just received from Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, the 11th inst.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel. The Fall Styles of BOYS' CLOTHING have all been received at the BAZAAR, and will be opened on THURSDAY, the 11th inst.

OPENING DAY AT GENIN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel. On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., will be opened a large invoice of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

DRESS GOODS PER LATE ARRIVALS. 20 cases Paramattas, Glacemoia, Muslin de Laines, Alpacas, Self De Beiges, &c., &c., &c. RETAILED 25 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. Received per recent arrivals and from auction. Flounced Robes, Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, &c., 30 per cent. below usual prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GRAND OPENING DISPLAY. Maison de Paris, No. 61 Canal st. BENSON & WILSON, On MONDAY, Sept. 8.

JAMES A. HEARN, DRY GOODS. NOVELTY—STYLE—FASHION. No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

EARLY FALL CLOAKS Of fine Gray, Brown, mixed and Black Cloths. The styles entirely new. Now on sale by GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway, cor. Spring-street, Have just opened a splendid assortment of RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS, FOR SALE CHEAP.

NEW FALL MANTILLAS, Of the shawl and other fashionable shapes, In textures to suit the present season. Now ready, at retail, at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

CIVILITY COSTS NOTHING— Our motto. BENSON & WILSON, No. 61 Canal-st.

NEW STYLE OF TALMAS— in velvet, beaver cloths. BENSON & WILSON, No. 61 Canal-st.

REMOVAL OF RICHMOND'S LACE STORE—To No. 567 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. We return thanks for the liberal patronage we have enjoyed for the last twelve years. Having increased accommodations we are enabled to keep a very large assortment of laces and embroideries; our stock of point laces, the Valenc., ribbons, handkerchiefs, etc. will be found well worth attention; new styles of ladies' caps and head dresses received monthly. Occupying the whole building our wholesale friends can now be better supplied with all choice patterns of mourning collars, capes, basques and sets, for which we have so long taken the lead.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL LACE GOODS, of our own importations, are just received. Sets in Valenciennes, Point, Chantilly, and all other rich laces; an immense variety of the same make of black thread lace, which gave so much satisfaction last season, and which we can recommend as the best for wear and finish known. Also, a great many novelties in embroideries. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

$5,000 WORTH OF NEW AND LEFT-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid without haggling or seeking to impose. Call or address THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 401 Pearl-st. N. B.—Merchant tailors having new clothing to dispose of will please address as above.

DAMAGED CHALLIES—De laines, linens, table covers, ginghams, blankets, prints, muslins, linen handkerchiefs, chashmeres, broadcloths, toilet covers, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

REMEMBER MONDAY, Sept. 8. No. 61 Canal-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SHAKESPERIAN COMPANY, Under the direction of MR HACKETT. TUESDAY, Sept. 9, Shakespeare's Comedy, in five acts, entitled the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR; Or, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN!

Wherein the immortal Bard has contrived to combine the highest diversion with the most salutary moral lesson, and shown how a couple of merry yet honest wives met the impudent advances of a vain old coxcomb, and, by an innocent and sportive coquetry, misled him to be nearly suffocated in a buck-basket, well ducked in the river, soundly thrashed in female disguise, and eventually exposed to the laughter and ridicule of all observers.

Sir John Falstaff (the Amorous Knight).......Mr. Hackett
Francis Ford (the Jealous Husband).....Mr. Wallack, Jr.
George Page (the Confident Husband).......Mr. Haviland
Caius (the French Doctor).............Mr. Henry Placide
Sir Hugh Evans (the Welch Priest)....Mr. Henry Farren
Shallow (the Country Justice)..........Mr. W. H. Bland
Slender (the Cousin)..........................Mr. G. Holland
Host of the "Garter Inn"..........................Mr. Wemyss
Pistol.............................................Mr. Leffingwell
Mrs. Ford.........................................Miss Susan Pyne
(Who will introduce, from Shakespeare's Sonnets, the song "Where the bee sucks," and also the duett, with Mrs. Maeder, "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows.")
Mrs. Page.........................................Mrs. Maeder
Anne Page........................................Miss Kate Saxon
Mrs. Quickly (Housekeeper to Dr. Caius)...Mrs McLean

Admission—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; secured seats, 25 cents extra; Private Boxes, (pro-scenium,) $6; Private Boxes balcony, according to capacity; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7, performances commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats may be secured at the Academy or at HALL & SONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.— Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets..............50 cents. MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1856. The WONDERFUL RAVELS. Mlle. ROBERT and young HENGLER. EVOLUTIONS on the TIGHT-ROPE. New Grand Ballet, entitled LA FORTUNE. Mlle. ROBERT and the whole Ballet Troupe. ASPHODEL, or the MAGIC PEN. Characters by ANTOINE, JEROME, and the Ravel Family. WEDNESDAY, an immense bill for the BENEFIT of JEROME RAVEL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GERMAN OPERA.—The public are respectfully informed that the FIRST REPRESENTATION OF THE NEW GERMAN OPERA TROUPE will take place Sept. 15, 1856. Musical Director...............CARL BERGMANN. NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Gentlemen wishing to have secured seats for every representation will call at the office of NIBLO'S GARDEN, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 8 and 9, from 9 to 3 o'clock, to select seats and have the numbers marked on their tickets. Gentlemen not wishing to attend every representation may use any number of tickets on any night, and choose their seats accordingly on the day of or previous to the representation, from 9 to 12 o'clock. A. VAN BERKEL & CO.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE. —Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 25 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $4. THIS EVENING, Sept. 8, Entertainments will commence with the MARBLE HEART. To be followed by a new Ballet Divertissement called THE FRENCH BARBER. To conclude with PO-CA-HON-TAS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. [illegible] Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND STREET, WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1856.

This spacious edifice has been entirely re-decorated; the faulty construction of the Stage has been remedied; the unsightly Boxes to the Second Tier removed, and the whole proscenium re-constructed. New Chairs have been placed around the Dress Circle—the Lobbies and Ceilings have been Elegantly Frescoed, and the whole house has been newly Painted.

A NEW GREEN CLOTH CURTAIN, And A NEW ACT DROP, Painted by Mr. Heilge and Assistants. NEW SCENERY has been painted for the opening night, and is in rapid construction for new pieces.

New Refreshment Saloons have been formed in the Dress Circle, and in the Upper Tier.

NEW COMPANY. Arrangements have been made with the following talented artistes:

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON.
Miss POLLIE MARSHALL, the most popular Comedienne of the English stage.
Miss MARSHALL, her sister.
Miss FANNY VINING, now Mrs. E. L. Davenport.
Miss SALLIE ST. CLAIR, the lovely sole of the Western heaven.
Miss FANNY BROWN, from the Boston Museum.
Mrs. MILTON RAINFORD, her first appearance [illegible]
Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD.
Mrs. HUGHES, her last season on the stage.
Miss GEORGETTE FISHER, daughter of the late John Fisher, of the Park.

Mrs. A. PARKER, Mrs. DUNN, Miss TREE, Miss MILLER, Miss McCORMICK, Miss FLORENCE, Miss EVERETT, Miss BROOKES, Miss HOWE, Mrs. HOLMAN, Miss FIELDING, Miss FIELDING, Miss MORTON, Miss STELLA, Miss HARLES, Miss BELL, Miss L. PHILIPS, &c.

Mlle. DUCY BARRE, the talented Danseuse.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, the popular American.
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
Mr. THOMAS PLACIDE; his first appearance in New-York for several years.
Mr. CHARLES FISHER.
Mr. MARK SMITH, from St. Louis.
Mr. D. HOWARD, of this Theatre.
Mr. HARCOURT, [illegible] Dublin.
Mr. L. C. BISHOP, from Providence.
Mr. J. MOORE.
Mr. MATCHELL, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. RAINFORD, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. TREE, Mr. WENSLER, Mr. GOURLEY, Mr. BURTON, Mr. HURLEY, Mr. LAWSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SHIRLEY, and Mr. BURTON.

Principal Dancer, Mr. G. SMITH. Ballet Master, Mr. FREDERICK. A full and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of R. WOOLF, Esq. Scenic Artists, Mr. HEILGE, Mr. FREDERICKS, Jr., and assistants. Machinist, Mr. W. FOUDREY. Master of the Wardrobe, Mr. KEYSER. Property Master, Mr. Crane. Stage Director, Mr. J. MOORE. Manager, Mr. BURTON.

MONDAY, SEPT. 8, the curtain will rise at 7½, preceded by a National Overture, to Sheridan's Comedy, in 5 Acts, of THE RIVALS.

Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Mark Smith, from the St. Louis and New-Orleans Theatres; Captain Absolute, Mr. Charles Fisher; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Mr. D. Howard; Falkland, Mr. Rainford; Bob Acres, Mr. Burton; David, Mr. Thomas Placide, his first appearance in New-York for several years; Fag, Mr. J. Moore; Servant, Mr. Lawson; Boy, Mr. Paul; Lydia Languish, Mrs. C. Howard; Julia, Mrs. A. Parker; Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Hughes; Lucy, Miss Sallie St. Clair.

Grand Pas de Deux—"La Fille du [illegible]"—by Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. G. W. Smith.

Several [illegible] including selections from the [illegible] the Bolero Quadrilles, and the Zephyr [illegible] composed by Mr. Woolf, will be played by the Orchestra during the evening.

The Comic Afterpiece of the LOAN OF A LOVER. Captain Amersfort, Mr. Holman; Peter Spyk, Mr. Thomas Placide; Delve, Mr. Gourlay; [illegible] Bishop; Ernestine, Miss Everett; Gertrude, with Songs, Mrs. Howard.

An Original 3-Act Historical Play; an Original Domestic Drama, and a New Farce, are in preparation.

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¼. Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; Third Tier, 25 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1 each; Private Boxes, $8 and $10; Single Seats in Private Boxes, $1.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. SUMMER GARDEN. Re-engagement for 5 nights more! Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. Will play their 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th NIGHTS!!! After which the "Fairy Star" will most positively terminate her triumphant career. On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1856, Will be played the Drama, entitled THE DEVIL'S IN IT. Carlo..................Miss Agnes Robertson. To conclude with THE CHAMELEON. Laura...............Miss Agnes Robertson. Billy Bester.........Miss Agnes Robertson. (With her celebrated Sailor's Hornpipe.) Nancy...............Miss Agnes Robertson. Mlle. Celestine........Miss Agnes Robertson.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth-st. On MONDAY, Sept. 8, 1856, Verdi's Great Opera, ERNANI. With MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Signor CRESCI, (his first appearance), Signor TUFFANELLI, (his first appearance in America), Signor COLETTI, in the principal roles. MAX MARETZEK.........Director and Conductor. Admission—ONE DOLLAR. Secured seats, extra...................Fifty Cents. Second Tier.........................................Fifty Cents. Amphitheatre..........................Twenty-five Cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8. Box offices at the Academy of Music and at Messrs. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ATHENÆUM.—No. 864 Broadway below Bond-st. MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, and every evening during the week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. GRAND OPENING OF THE INFANT DRAMATIC SEASON. By a full and complete JUVENILE CORPS Of Actors and Actresses, Singers and Dancers, who will appear, in rapid succession, in FARCE, COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, DRAMA. The Dramatic Children will perform, this week, the Comedy entitled JEALOUS HUSBAND; Or, The Doctor Deceived! A GRAND BALLET AND MUSICAL DIVERTISEMENT. Interspersed with ALLEGORICAL TABLEAUX, On the most effective subjects. Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden. The finest in the World. From the Great Success of TROVATORE. It will be repeated one week more, with a fine programme of ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats, 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.— Dress Circles, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $4. THIS EVENING, Sept. 8, will be performed the FAIRY SPELL. Sadak..............Mr. Allen | Hemjunah..Miss De Milla. After which, will be performed the pantomime of the FRISKY COBBLER. To conclude with the Drama of the IDIOT OF THE SHANNON.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MONDAY, Sept. 8, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. First time in America of the new comic drama GIRALDA; or, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND. Don Manuel, C. W. Clarke; Rigalle, Mr. Hadaway; Giralda, Miss Emily Mestayer. After which, the Farce of SWISS SWAINS. Two living Anacondas, a living Skeleton, a living Sea Tiger, the Dwarf Lady, the Lady who enters the Lion's Den, &c., all to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—The first rehearsal of the season will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at the rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, commencing 7½ o'clock. COSTA'S NEW ORATORIO, ELI, will be in rehearsal. A punctual attendance of members is particularly requested. Ladies and gentlemen properly qualified who desire to join the Union as performing members, are requested to make application to Mr. A. R. LINCOLN at the Piano-forte Warerooms of Messrs. Jonson & Mangan, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) or to the Conductor, Mr. G. WASHBURN MORGAN, No. 129 East 17th-st. Subscribers' tickets, with full particulars, can be obtained on application to Mr. Lincoln as above. GEORGE S. PARKER, President. D. B. REED, Recording Secretary.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF STUDYING FRENCH—Should attend the THEATRE FRANCAIS, where a fine opportunity is offered of acquiring the most correct pronunciation through the medium of the charming dramatic performances by the GRAND FRENCH COMPANY under the direction of Mr. DEDOS. The second representation will be given at Dodos, Empire Hall, No. 596 Broadway, THIS EVENING, when three pieces and two comic songs are to be rendered.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.— The regular rehearsal of this Society will take place THIS (Monday) EVENING in Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, commencing at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. By order, JAMES B. AIKMAN, Secretary.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK—Will commence his course of instruction, on the plan of the last Season, commencing on the 15th of September and finishing on the 15th of October. Terms for the Course of Twelve Lessons, one hour each, $60; or half an hour each, $40. Apply at DESCOMBES, No. 761 Broadway.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—Contains various articles of great merit, sculpture, ancient Gobelin tapestry, a mineral cabinet, superb bronze castings, models and machinery, besides Ottawa's celebrated work of Christian art, "The Descent from the Cross," which alone is worth the admission fee.

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.—No. 349 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Photographs and Daguerreotypes on exhibition in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

[illegible] REPUBLICANS TO THE [illegible] CONVENTION.—In Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, August [illegible], 1856.—The [illegible] preamble and the following resolution was adopted and the same ordered to be published:

The Republicans of the City and County of New-York are [illegible] in their several Associations, [illegible] the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York, at the usual places of [illegible], on the evening of MONDAY, the [illegible] September next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of Delegates to the Republican State Nominating Convention to be held at the City of Syracuse on the 17th of September next, pursuant to the call of the Republican State Central Committee, and in accordance with the following regulations:

The Delegates and members of the Convention hereinafter provided for, shall, in all cases, be chosen by ballot. No person shall be permitted to vote at the election unless duly entitled to vote by the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association of the Ward in which he shall reside, and unless he shall be duly enrolled as a member of such Association.

The election shall be conducted in each Ward in accordance with the rules of the Association of the Ward, and in all other [illegible] two Tellers or Inspectors shall be appointed by the presiding officer of the Association, whose duty it shall be to conduct the election, keep a correct list of all persons voting, canvass the votes, and report the result.

The polls shall be open from 8 to 9 o'clock of the evening named. Two days notice of the meeting, specifying the place and hour of the meeting, and the time of opening and closing the polls, shall be published by each Republican Association in at least two newspapers of the City.

In the Ist and IId Wards, constituting the Ist Assembly District; in the IIId and Vth Wards, constituting the IIId Assembly District; in the XVIth and XXth Wards, constituting the XIVth Assembly District; and in the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards, constituting the XVIth Assembly District, there shall be elected one delegate and one alternate from each Ward. In all the other Wards, excepting the XIIth, XIXth, and XXIId, composing the Xth Assembly District, there shall be elected from each Ward, the same constituting by itself an Assembly District, two delegates and two alternates. In the XIIth, XIXth, and XXIId Wards, constituting the Xth Assembly District, there shall be elected from each of the Wards five delegates to an Assembly District Convention, which shall meet at Conrad's, corner of 3d-av. and 62d-st., on the evening of the 10th of September, 1856, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and which shall elect two delegates and two alternates from the District.

Dated Aug. 27, 1856.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Chairman.

WILLIAM PEER, GEORGE TREWILLIGER, } Secretaries.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREMONT.—The undersigned, having constituted themselves a Committee for the exclusive purpose of circulating Documents bearing upon the momentous questions now at issue before the American people, respectfully invite contributions from all who are interested in securing the triumph of Liberty and Law at the approaching election. Money, in large or small sums, from whatever quarter it is received, will be scrupulously applied to this sole object, and not any part of it will be diverted to any other use. All that is necessary, in order to carry the election by unexampled majorities, is that the people should have the means of thoroughly understanding the recklessness, folly and imbecility of the present National Administration, the outrages of which the Free-State men of Kansas are the victims, the necessity of securing that Territory to Freedom, and the qualifications of the People's candidate for the Presidency.

*Contributions may be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee*, MR. BEN FIELD, No. 151 Nassau-st., New-York.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, ISAAC SHERMAN,
GEO. J. CORNELL, BEN FIELD,
DEMING DUER, C. A. DANA.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1856.

SIXTEENTH WARD ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION.—The Association of Republicans of the XVIth Ward will meet at Union Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, to proceed to the election of one Delegate and one Alternate to represent, in part, the XIVth Assembly District in the Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 17th of September, inst. The Poll of the election will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock of the evening. LUMAN SHERWOOD, President.

SAMUEL DELAMATER, GARDNER M. PECK, } Vice-Presidents.

JOHN H. DUBOIS, WILLIAM HERRING, } Secretaries.

*I never will—I never will*—and no earthly power shall ever make me vote either directly or indirectly for the extension of Slavery over one inch of territory now free.—*Henry Clay.*

A MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Geo. Conrad's, corner 62d-st., on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the Tenth Assembly District Convention, which meets at the same hour and place on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., for the purpose of selecting two delegates and two alternates to the State Nominating Convention. EDWARD DAYTON, President.

GEORGE I. GREGORY, W. W. DOW, } Secretaries.

FIFTH WARD.—ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE.—The FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB will meet next MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 89 White-st., for the purpose of electing two Delegates and two Alternates to represent the Fourth Assembly District in the State Republican Nominating Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Sept. 17, instant. The Poll of the election will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M. All Republicans who have signed the roll of the Club are entitled to vote. J. A. KENNEDY, President.

A. C. HELMES, T. C. [illegible], } Secretaries.

FOURTH WARD.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Republican General Committee, the members of the Fourth Ward Republican Association are hereby notified to meet on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 269 Pearl-st., for the purpose of electing by ballot two delegates and two alternates to represent the District in the Republican State Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 17th inst. The members are requested to be prompt in attendance at 7½. The election to be from 8 to 9 o'clock. HENRY H. HUSLAT, President.

T. F. KELLY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—The members of the Republican Association of the XIIIth Ward are requested to assemble at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and [illegible], on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, in accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee, to select two delegates and two alternates to the Syracuse Convention, and transact such other business as may come before them. All enrolled members are particularly requested to attend. By order, EDWARD COLLIN, President.

R. C. BEAM, H. JENNINGS, } Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the XIVth Ward Republican Association will meet at the XIVth Ward Hotel, on the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing two Delegates and two Alternates to represent the 13th Assembly District in the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 17th day of September, 1856. Dated Sept. 4, 1856.

SANFORD L. MACOMBER, President.

GEO. [illegible], Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—The Republicans of the XIIth Ward will meet at Harlem, at the house of H. Mieley, 3d av., near 123d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing, by ballot, five delegates to the Tenth Assembly District Convention, for the appointment of a Delegate to the Syracuse Convention of the 17th September inst. The poll will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock.

LEWIS BALLEAD, Chairman.

E. F. BROWN, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD FREMONT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the northwest corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av. From 8 to 9 o'clock the polls will be open for the election of a Delegate and Alternate to the State Republican Nominating Convention, to be held at Syracuse Sept. 17.

HOMER FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM BOGGS, RICHARD WYNKOOP, } Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—The members of the XVth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet at Rooms Nos. 9 and 7½ Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY, Sept. 8, 1856, at 8 o'clock P. M., to elect two delegates and two alternates to the Republican State Nominating Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 17th Sept inst. The poll of the election will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M. The election to be by ballot.

J. J. TOWNSEND, President.

CHARLES CHANEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee the election for two delegates and alternates from the VIIth Ward, to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 17th inst., will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. The polls will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock, P. M. All the members of the Association are requested to attend.

ARCHIBALD HALL, President.

LIBERTY AND UNION.—Hon. EDWARD CORNING, of Westchester County, and Hon. COTLER FIELD, of New-York City (late of Otsego County), speak for the Fourth Ward Fremont Club of Brooklyn at their next regular meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, at 7½ o'clock, at the Republican Rallying Hall, corner of Grange and Fulton-sts. Front seats reserved for ladies. Music by the New-York Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT, President.

GEORGE H. DAY, Secretary.

FOURTH RALLY OF THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS AT WILLIAMSBURG.—Hon. HORACE GREELEY, of New-York, and ISAAC F. SHEPARD, Esq., of Boston, will address the Young Men's Republican Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, at their large hall in the Odeon, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock. Seats will be reserved for the ladies. By order, THOMAS W. FIELD, President.

S. B. [illegible], Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Members are notified that an election of two Delegates and two Alternates will take place on MONDAY EVENING, at the head quarters, No. 273 Bowery. Poll opens at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

THOMAS DOYLE, C. C. PINCKNEY, } Secretaries.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on the EVENING of MONDAY, Sept. 8, at Fremont Hall, No. 201 4th av., at 7½ o'clock. The polls will be open from 8 to 9 for the election of a Delegate and an Alternate to the State Nominating Convention.

WM. H. WOODMAN, Pres't.

EDWARD H. FLEMING, Sec'y.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the XXIId Ward will be held at the Humanitary School Room, on 6th-av., by 43d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, to elect five delegates to attend the 10th Assembly District Convention for the purpose of selecting two delegates and two alternates to the Syracuse convention.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, Sec. D. T. EASTON, Pres.

CAMPAIGN LETTER-PAPER AND ENVELOPES, with Portraits of the different Presidential candidates, for sale at EVANS & Co.'s Gift Bookstore, No. 677 Broadway. [illegible]

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.—The Republicans of the IId Ward are earnestly requested to meet THIS (Monday) EVENING at Montgomery's, No. 17 Beekman-st., for the purpose of choosing by ballot a delegate to represent the Ward at the Republican State Nominating Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 17th of September.

The polls will open at 7 and close at 8 o'clock. Per order Second Ward Association.

T. D. GALE, President.

EDWARD PRESTON, Secretary.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Are requested to meet at Bleecker Buildings, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at 7½ o'clock, to elect two Delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The Republicans of the Ward are invited to join the Association in time for said election.

JOHN KEYSER, President.

NELSON D. THAYER, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD.—The members of the FREMONT ASSOCIATION are requested to attend a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the Republican State Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 17th inst. By order of

ARCH. HALL, President.

S. S. WOODWORD, Secretary.

BROOKLYN.—"FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE MEN."—Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND will address the Rocky Mountain Fremont Club, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, at the Museum Building, (corner of Fulton and Orange sts.,) at 8 o'clock. Seats reserved for ladies.

J. R. SPAULDING, President.

J. H. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

NINTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.—Meet in conjunction with the Republican Association at the Bleecker Building on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., to elect Delegates to the State Convention. Punctual attendance *is strictly enjoined.* By order of

SEWELL A. DODGE, Chairman.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO OWNERS AND LEASEES OF REAL ESTATE.—Their attention is called to the unjustifiable course pursued by the Street Commissioner, JOSEPH L. TAYLOR, in reference to sidewalks. A meeting of citizens will be called during the week, for the purpose of adopting some plan to counteract the evil. Due notice will be given. SUFFERER.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting of the Union will be held in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 7½ P. M. Question for discussion—*To what extent should Christians interest themselves in Politics?* The public are invited.

C. D. NEWMAN, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT PHILADELPHIA—COAL LANDS, &c., of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, *Luzerne County, Pa.*, 5 miles northward of Wilkesbarre. On TUESDAY, Sept. 16, 1856, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by order of STANLEY WOODWARD, Agent for the Company, under authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania approved April 2, 1856, all those 7 tracts of land, containing over 600 acres, situated in Plains Township, *Luzerne County, Pa., fronting on the Susquehanna* River, and bounded by lands of Eli K. Price, John Searle, W. B. Spering, J. Stark, H. M. Fuller, and by the canal and several public roads, according to a survey made in 1854, by H. Colt, D. S., Luzerne County. On tract No. 2 is a new engine and shaft already erected, and driven through 3 veins of good coal. These improvements would enable a party purchasing to commence operations immediately, on a large scale. The opening being on the bank of the canal the expense of loading boats will be, consequently, very small. With these facilities, at least 500 tons per day can be lifted from the mines and placed in boats ready for market. The Northern Extension of the North Branch Canal is now nearly completed, which will open an entirely new market for the mineral wealth of the Wyoming Valley, and the extremely eligible situation of these lands will render them among the first to enjoy its advantages. It should be mentioned also, that the large Pittstown vein is still to be reached, varying in thickness from 14 to 20 feet. Shaft 20 feet deep, and 18 by 9¼ feet wide, to a 10-foot vein of coal. Also, engine, 40-horse power, engine house, hoisting apparatus, &c., entirely new. Also, a basin for the boats when loading. Contemplated Railroad will run through lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, to Nanticoke and Scranton. A full description of the whole property, and a lithographic plan from Mr. Colt's survey, *giving the exact boundaries*, distances, courses, &c., may be had at the auction rooms of Messrs. BANGS, BROTHERS & CO., and of Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., New-York. Sale absolute, without any reserve or limitation. Terms and further particulars at sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

Nos. 67 and 69 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent parlor, dining room, library and chamber furniture of the above five story house, all of which was made to order by our best makers, and furnished five months ago. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at No. 188 Broadway, near Maiden-lane, or at the house. The furniture consists in part of rich velvet and tapestry carpets, three elegant solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocade and moquet, with slip covers, all made by Boches; splendid pearl inlaid rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool, used but five months, brocade and lace curtains, two carved rosewood etageres, marble tops, four elegant French pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets, 98x100, music cabinets, chiffoniers, rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs in satin and tapestry, costly marble and China vases, a collection of valuable oil-paintings in rich frames, among which is the Madonna, rosewood, secretary and library book case, rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and wash stands to match, 18 elegant hair mattresses, beds, &c. Armoires, oval mirrors, invalid and rocking chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, &c., with a large variety of superior mahogany chamber furniture, splendid mahogany extension table, China and dinner tea sets, ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, silver sets, &c. Sale will commence with culinary department. Parties attending this sale will find everything pertaining to a first-class house, being the largest assortment and finest offered at auction this season. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—Sept. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$20,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$13,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Academy of Music.
$50 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (E.D.) .$50 each
75 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad .........$50 each
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express ........$100 each
100 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Co. .........$25 each
20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co. .........$25 each
70 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co. .........$50 each
20 shares Seventh Ward Bank .........$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. this day and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE SALE—By order of Amos Robbins, Esq., assignee, and C. A. Starks, Attorney for mortgagees, of the furniture of the "Pierrepont House," Brooklyn. PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1856, at 12 M., on the premises, all the elegant furniture of this first-class hotel in one parcel. The house has been built and furnished within two years, in modern style, with everything necessary for carrying on the business, the furniture costing upwards of $40,000. The lease has eight years and five months to run. The location is unrivaled, being on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the harbor and bay, and within ten minutes of Wall-st., and is the best situation in New-York or its vicinity for a family hotel for gentlemen doing business in the City. The hotel is well established and is now doing a good business, and needs but an enterprising man to make it one of the first in the country.

For further particulars inquire of JAMES L. BURNS, Esq., on the premises; AMOS ROBBINS, Esq., assignee, Fulton Market, New-York, or PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, No. 142 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., of whom catalogues of the furniture can be obtained. Ten per cent. at the time of place and sale; balance in ten days. Possession on payment of purchase money.

WM. C. HIGGINS, Auctioneer.

STORE No. 464 EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock all the mahogany, rosewood, and black walnut furniture contained in the 4 story dwelling No. 221 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., viz: sofas, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, easy chairs, rockers, mirrors, oil-paintings, hair and other mattresses, mahogany bedsteads, extension and other tables, refrigerators, China and glass ware, gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves—50 crates all kinds white ground, blue and common ware; 200 pkgs. glass ware; French and English China; Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive, for cash.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASS.—H. G. EVANS will sell from the shelves, in lots to suit, on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., a full assortment of white granite, light-blue and common ware, hollow and flat china, tea sets, vases, motto coffees, glass ware, plated do., tea-trays, &c., &c. Goods repacked in the best manner for shipping.

WILL BE SOLD—At public auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 61 Fulton-st., the entire stock of groceries, teas, liquors, &c., together with the fixtures and basement, and the good will of the old established grocery business carried on therein.

GREAT FAIR AT NEWARK, N. J. THE NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its Annual Exhibition, Sept. 9, 10, 11 and 12. OVER FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS will be distributed in Premiums.

The Address will be delivered on Friday the 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Hon. JOHN P. HALE.

Very fine grounds have been secured, and ample accommodations provided for exhibitors.

A SPLENDID TRACK has been graded for the accommodation of those having fine horses.

Single Tickets, 25 cents. Members' Tickets, $1. Tickets admitting horse and carriage, and two persons, $1. To be obtained at

C. M. SAXTON & CO.'S, No. 140 Fulton-st., up stairs.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

## INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NAVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 19 West Fifteenth st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of September inst.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y. Board and Tuition $112 a year. Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 15. 18 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM. S. [illegible],
JNO. DAVENPORT, DAVID WEBB,
E. B. WINTHROP, WM. ALLASON,
JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 572 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at 4, D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West Fifteenth-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 1.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, PRINCIPAL.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—(Now in its 56th year of successful operation) at No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.

F. R. MAURICE.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 123 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English department will be added this Fall. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. For terms &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 123 West 22d-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Pougnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Reopens 1st September.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 346 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 212 10th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. J. J. BURWIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th st. References of the highest character. Evening Classes to begin Oct. 1.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or at the School-rooms 322 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR.—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 129 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 15 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

CLINTON-PLACE INSTITUTE—A day and boarding school for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 54 Clinton-place. J. BLACKMER, A. M., and Mrs. ELIZABETH W. BLACKMER, Principals.

MURRAY HALL.—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York (Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 2. Classes limited to 10.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., No. 19 William st., New-York. Address No. 34 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MADAME BERGIER'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., near 33d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 180 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 35th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will reopen his school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at his house, No. 282 4th-av., where any communication may be addressed.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,—No. 30 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Number of boarding pupils limited to twelve.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 38 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 190 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 85 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.

GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY Sept. 10, at No. 42 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY—No. 19 Tompkins-place, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

## INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.

MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8, at No 1,662 Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall session of this Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Terms—$200 per annum for board and tuition in English branches; modern languages, &c., extra; or $250 per annum; $175 payable in advance, and no charges for extras. In consequence of fears existing that an epidemic which prevailed in Troy in June last, may not have entirely passed away, it is proper to say that no new case of the disease has appeared in the city since about the first of July, and that the months of July and August have been more healthy than the corresponding months for many years past.

TROY, Aug. 28, 1856.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 51 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall st.; of Messrs. Rev Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 58 Water-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 126 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 520 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. S. BRADSBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, gives his personal attention to the above essentials and guarantees full success. French, the highest branches of Mathematics, Classics, &c., are under the charge of a late graduate of a popular University. Ladies' writing classes $2, 12 lessons, all found.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Prof. D. LAGROIX, for the past nine years at No. 289 Broadway, has removed to No. 710 Broadway, where he continues to give thorough instruction in the French language. By his quick and eminently practical method students are enabled to speak the language correctly in a comparatively short space of time.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 250 West 23d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School on the 15th September.

REFERENCES—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Com. Skinner, Washington, D. C.; Jas. R. Westcott, Saratoga Springs.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 31 West 21st-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The number of scholars in the English and classical, as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, or RANDOLPH'S Bookstores.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 300 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished, practical bookkeeper; will qualify students practically for business. Applicants may rely on having the best practical instruction instead of useless theories. Those commencing this day or evening will have extra advantages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 115 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen September 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM—Nos. 93 and 95 SIXTH-AVENUE—SEDGWICK'S METROPOLITAN.—A first-class Day School for boys and for girls. A limited number of boys can reside with the Professor. Catalogues sent to address.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Ladies' class at 11 o'clock. Full success guaranteed to all—old and young.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 28 Grammercy-park. The sixteenth year of this institution will commence Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, at their residence.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 125 West 23d-st. between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—For young ladies, at No. 172 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE, M. A.—WILL reopen his school for boys at No 14 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, 15th Sept. There are vacancies.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—Corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., is now open. Pupils admitted at any age.

WM. B. STOUGHTON, Principal.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—No. 327 4th-av., will be reopened on 4th inst., with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES TAYLOR—Will reopen their school for young ladies No. 103 Waverly-place, (two doors from Washington-square,) on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will re-open their school at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL—No. 22 North Moore-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

MISS COOK'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN—No. 114 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES PATEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at their residences, 82d-st., between the 2d and 3d avs.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 75 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 28 Union-square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c. (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archæology.*

J. E. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 257 4th av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 50 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 66 East 29th-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. 74 5th-av., reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

RAND'S FAMILY SCHOOL—Will reopen at No. 435 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

NICE ROCKAWAY FOR SALE CHEAP—Inquire of H. HILLS, Belmont Stables, No. 182 Crosby-st. near Bleecker.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 269 and 483 Greenwich-st. Also sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company. [illegible] A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For [illegible], halls, hearths, [illegible], &c. Gatehirk Chimney-tops, [illegible] For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

## FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Situated in the village of Southport, Conn. Two stories and attic, verandah around, well of excellent water, small barn, an acre of ground, in first-rate order and condition. House one year old. Two and a half hours' ride from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad 10 minutes' walk from the depot, and 5 minutes' walk from the beach, a superior place for bathing; village remarkably healthy. Will be sold cheap on application to GURDON PERRY, Southport, or to BULKLEY, BROTHERS & Co., No. 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF FORT LEE, BERGEN CO., N. J.—within five minutes' walk of the ferry. The house is new; 34 ft. front, and 30 ft. deep; 2 stories and basement. For further particulars, inquire of Dr. BURDETT, on the premises. The steamboat Flora leaves the foot of Spring-st. several times a day.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On the south side of 37th-st., near 5th-av., two first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front houses, 25 feet front, finished last May and now ready to be occupied; built in the most substantial manner and finished in superior style. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to GEO. J. HAMILTON.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements; one, No. 8 West 37th st., newly painted and frescoed throughout; the other in 36th-st., built in the best manner, with rosewood doors, &c. Apply to N. T. HIGGIE, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two elegantly finished brown-stone houses, now ready for occupation, with all modern improvements, 2d-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 62 East 11th-st. or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A four-story, brown-stone front, modern-built dwelling house. Apply at No. 70 East 3 th-st., or address box No. 3,255, Post-Office.

FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF GREENWICH, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—All that valuable property and real estate belonging to the estate of Capt. DANIEL MERRIT, deceased, of said place, said property being in the immediate vicinity of the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company at Greenwich, one hour's ride from the City, and consists of the homestead with about 5 acres of land, 1 storehouse, dock and 3 acres land, 1 cottage house with 2 acres land north side of the railroad; 1 meadow opposite depot, of 4 acres land, and other land in the immediate vicinity. Also, 7 valuable building lots on Rocky Neck Point, near the steamboat landing. The whole will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 12½ P. M.

JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE—A large number of first-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $8,000 to $40,000.

Also, to exchange and for sale, City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 300 acres at $40 an acre, *including 50 tons of hay*, stock and implements.

Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine. HORACE WINANS,

No. 181 Broadway, 2d door.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A 2-story basement and attic cottage, filled in to peak, nearly new and in perfect order, with two lots of ground, with arbor, grape vines and shrubbery, on Quincy-st., near Classon-av., Brooklyn. The house contains eleven rooms, (smallest size 12 feet square,) with extension kitchen, dining-room, with dumb waiter and pantries; marble mantels; gas and gas fixtures; hall and rooms are handsomely papered and painted throughout. The whole will be sold (if applied for before 1st day of Oct. next) for $2,600—$1,600 only required in cash. N. B.—Any one wishing a desirable residence in a healthy location, will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—A very desirable residence, having all the modern improvements, such as bath-room with hot and cold water, water closets, permanent wash-stands, wash rooms, permanent wash tubs, with hot and cold water; large cistern in attic, gas in all parts of the house, furnace, &c., &c. Lot 25x100 feet. House large, and substantially built; walls independent of other buildings. Location one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, being in Clinton st., between State and Livingston streets. Apply to W. J. BELL & Co., Bankers, No. 26 William st., New-York.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY.—A two-story frame dwelling house, with about one acre of land with the privilege of more adjoining. The house is new, containing ten neatly finished rooms, conveniently arranged for a small family; is situated on the main street, a short distance above the Presbyterian Church, within one hour's ride from New-York by railroad, and ten minutes' walk from the Railroad Station. Possession given immediately. Apply to H. SEYMOUR, at R. HOE & Co.'s, No. 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but 3 years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 250 yards from depot, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered; can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh Depot on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. R. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON RIVER—One of 9 acres and one of 14 acres, 32 and 40 miles from New-York, and near the depot, with large and elegant Italian villas—containing all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold baths, heaters, range, water-closets, &c. The grounds are most tastefully laid out with fountains, ponds, rustic bridges, summer-houses, &c., &c.; plenty of fruit; out-houses ample and elegant; and views unsurpassed for beauty and extent. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 60 acres, 28 miles from New-York, situated at New-Brunswick, N. J., and within one mile of steamboat landing, and two miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. Said farm is in a good state of cultivation; soil well adapted to trucking or grain. A great quantity of fruit trees of different varieties, a fine modern-finished house, and good out-houses. Will be sold low. For particulars inquire at No. 201 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A furnished house, location is fine, and but a short distance from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry; contains eight rooms, inclosed piazza, sub-cellar, and all the conveniences. House can have gas, &c. Possession can be had at any moment. Address

J. H. HARLEY, No. 84 John-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—An elegant farm of 60 acres, near Rahway, N. J.; large orchard, well, &c. The house is new and contains eleven rooms, besides bath room with hot and cold water; it can be heated by a furnace. It is within ten minutes' walk of the Depot. Price $9,000. Inquire of J. F. PATTEN, No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, beautifully situated on Neversink River, admirably adapted for trucking. House part new and entirely repaired and painted. Marl in abundance. Good fishing. For particulars, apply to D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 193 Broadway, up-stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The two-story cottage No. 453 Grand-st., near Ewen-st., Williamsburg, with stable and seven full lots of ground, well laid out in garden, with fruit-trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is well finished and supplied with gas. Also, a small cottage in the same street, with one lot, will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, No. 456 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 6 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—A very productive farm of 24 acres, situated about 1½ miles from the railroad depot in Newark; about five acres of pine woodland—the balance under cultivation. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 97 Maiden lane.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Three very desirable building lots for sale, situate on 44th st., between 4th and 5th avs., being 200 feet west of 4th-av. Also, one lot in the rear, on 43d-st. For particulars inquire of ISAAC ADRIANCE, No. 79 Nassau-st.

## TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The large boarding-house, Nos. 127 and 129 Bleecker-st. Also, the house adjoining, No. 131. Both houses have all the modern improvements, in a desirable location, and on a stage route. Possession given immediately. Inquire at BANKS, GOULD & CO.'s, No. 144 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In Willow-place, Brooklyn; a large three-story house, in good order. Rent low, and immediate possession. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 63 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, or No. 57 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—With immediate possession; the three-story and attic house No. 38 St. Mark's-place, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. BROWNE, Jr., No. 430 Broome-st., up stairs.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large five-story house covering the entire lot, 25 by 115 feet, on the southwest corner of Broome and Elm sts., and very near to Broadway. The location is desirable and central. The premises are in complete order and repair, with all the required conveniences for a first-class boarding house or hotel. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 156 Waverley-place.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES TO LET.—The 3-story house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th av., recently painted and put in complete order and repair throughout, with gas, range, bath, &c. Rent $1,000. Also, the 3-story house No. 126 Hammond-st., near Greenwich, in complete repair, &c. Rent $600. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 156 Waverley-place.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—No. 47 Carroll-st., Brooklyn. Has just been put in good repair, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Address JOHNSON, at this office.

## TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—To a small respectable family, (from [illegible],) [illegible] to board. The house is new and [illegible], with range, gas, chandeliers, &c.; also, [illegible] of ground, filled with vegetables and shrubbery. Pleasantly located in Bedford, Brooklyn, [illegible] minutes' walk from the Fulton-av. cars. Address COTTAGE, Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—First-class house and furniture, No. [illegible] 19th-st. Inquire of S. MULLIGAN, No. [illegible]

TWO HOUSES TO LET—In Brooklyn, situated in State-st., first below Hicks and within three minutes' walk of South Ferry; are four stories high, including English basement, and very convenient for a small family. Rent $600. Apply on the corner, No. [illegible] Hicks-st.

LOWER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 17 Suffolk-st., containing two parlors, front and back basement, two rooms on third floor, with [illegible] attached, also stable sufficient for six horses. Inquire of J. S. PACK, on the premises, or of M. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-st.

COTTAGES TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—With immediate possession, three desirable cottages, containing from 7 to 9 rooms, [illegible] attic and cellar, with gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

$400 FOR A HOUSE—With all the modern improvements; hot and cold water all through; baths, range, &c. Inquire of D. DORITY on the premises No. 59 West 46th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

TO LET.—Rent taken in board if desired. Part of a house containing 5 rooms, several pantries, two kitchens, vaults, good yard, &c. Rent $250 per annum. Good reference required. Apply on the premises No. 341 5th-av., above 31st-st.

TO LET—The large building No. 95 Crosby-st., for a factory or other purposes. Alterations made to suit the tenant. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—At reasonable rates, on Canal and Walker sts., near Broadway. The extension of Canal-st. from river to river gives great advantages to this position. Inquire of J. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEADY POWER.—A few choice rooms still to be had in the Depot Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Steady power, light rooms and cheap rents. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. [illegible] Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HOLT & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—Either in New-York or Brooklyn, in a good location, and suitable for a small *genteel family. The advertiser wants to hire*, with the privilege of buying before the 1st of February next; or would buy now if premises and price suited. Would have no objection to going as far as Clinton-av. in Brooklyn, if a bargain was offered. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post Office, stating location, size and price, with name of owner.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Two modern built dwelling houses, well situated in the upper part of this City, worth seven to eight thousand dollars each, for which part payment will be made in a mortgage for about $6,000, now due on a farm near [illegible], N. J., worth double the incumbrance. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,621 Post Office, giving full particulars of the value and location of the property.

PAPER MILL WANTED—With a [illegible] of a good market, railroad or water conveyance, to rent with privilege of purchase within a year; must be in good repair and ready for use. Address with full particulars, paid letters, PAPER MAKER, Tribune office, New-York City.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 114 Water-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

SECURED BY PATENTS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED. $4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $[illegible] of rape seed oil, $12 of whale oil, $26 67 of sperm oil, and $[illegible] of burning fluid.

It burns in all the [illegible] lamps, including camphene and olive oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and harbor lights, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without crusting or crisping the wick, a great desideratum for [illegible], and [illegible] equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship owners is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 30 Beaver-st.

EXTRA REFINED RESIN OIL.

WADSWORTH'S EXTRA REFINED RESIN OILS, FREE FROM ALL DISAGREEABLE ODOR AND WARRANTED to be well adapted for the following purposes:

"BOILED OIL," of a superior grade for "PAINTING."

"MACHINERY OIL," prepared for "RAILROADS, MILLS, FACTORIES," and all classes of MACHINERY; particularly adapted to COLD WEATHER.

"TANNERS" and CURRIERS' OIL," for mixing with TALLOW and finishing.

"FOR GAS," adapted to all the "GAS APPARATUS" now in use.

"FOR PRINTERS' INK, BLACKING, LINIMENTS," and various purposes in the Mechanic Arts.

These Oils are very low in price, manufactured with great care by an improved process of distillation and refining, and offer to dealers more encouragement than any oils in market.

DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO., Manufacturers, No. 168 Pearl-st., corner of Pine-st.

PAINT ONE CENT PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 1[illegible] Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,

No. [illegible] Washington-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 A YEAR.—AN AGENT WANTED in every town in the Union, to manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Full particulars on the receipt of 12½ cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box No. [illegible], New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A person of good education and responsibility would be taken as a partner in an established Ladies' Boarding and Day School; $1,500 cash as capital will be required. Address A. E., at the office of the *Times*.

TO HATTERS.—A man, having some knowledge of hatting, may hear of an opportunity of engaging in that business with an interest in an established concern. Reference given to one who has a few thousand dollars capital. Address J. S. & CO., office of this paper.

$2,800 PERPETUAL INCOME—Per annum, receivable quarterly, being a ground rent on valuable business property, for sale for $[illegible], by H. H. GOODMAN & CO., No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures in store No. 476 Greenwich-st. Apply to Mr. JOHN D. DIXON, No. 5 Beach-st., or Owner in the store.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two pair French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 409 Water-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer America, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing—

One blank stock note of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. B. Doe, President. Blank note and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. [illegible]

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 80, inclusive, and [illegible] inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Cleveland, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, [illegible]

The above Bonds have been stopped, [illegible], and all persons are forbid negotiating for or purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, [illegible] A. Fuller & Sons to the order of and indorsed by [illegible] [illegible] maturing Feb. 4 and March [illegible], 1857. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

[illegible] WHEELER & CO.,

Nos. 15 and 17 Cortlandt-st.

## FINANCIAL.

[illegible] ON BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE [illegible] will be paid on presentation of the proper [illegible] at our office, No. 9 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1856.

[illegible] IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. [illegible]

[illegible] KIRMAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 37 Wall-st. [illegible]

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($2,400,000), for which transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-six.

A deposit of Ten per cent of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received;) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, } Commissioners of the
F. D. KIMBALL, } Sinking Fund of
J. M. BAKER, } the State of Ohio.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1856.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., AUG. 12, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract proposed and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and dépôts of the former Company as are situated at and between Cleveland and Grafton. By order of the Board.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukie City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, [illegible] [illegible] and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 20 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from us by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. [illegible] for $1,000, and the following bonds, similar to it, viz.: Nos. [illegible]
Louisville, Aug. 7, 1856. W. B. CULVER.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—No. 32 Chambers-st. (new Court-House).—New-York, June [illegible], 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably come from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is expressly forbidden from receiving [illegible] HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

FURTHER NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—The holders of California War Bonds are hereby further notified that the Commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.
J. W. DENVER, } Commissioners Cal.
SAMUEL B. SMITH } War Department.

$20,000—CASH WANTED.—Five years' Interest [illegible] per cent. upon splendid Improved Real Estate, in a magnificent growing town, [illegible] [illegible] Also for sale, three splendid Building Lots in West Hoboken [illegible] Also, splendid Lodging House and Bar [illegible]

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, Aug. 23, 1856.—A biennial meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at its office in the City of Cincinnati, on the 30th day of September proximo, for the purpose of electing four Trustees to take the place of the class of Trustees whose term of service expires on that day. By order of the Board.
CHAS. STETSON, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (sale bonds,) having 20 years to run—Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the following draft, drawn by L. ANDERSON & Co. in favor of LOUIS DAVIS on the Metropolitan Bank, sum [illegible]; one draft by JOHN DEVIN, & Co. $1,000; and also two drafts drawn by MEYER & STUKIN, in favor of JOCHIEL BASHBAM, Hamburg,—as payment on them has been stopped.

TEXAS WESTERN RAILROAD STOCK.—1,300 shares of full paid stock, bearing 7 per cent. interest, for sale by SAMUEL BOWNE, No. 54 Wall-st., 3d story.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY, at PERTH AMBOY.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at par, by the Union Bank of this City.

## BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Sept. 2, 1856.—The BANK OF SALINA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of [illegible] as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to Incorporated Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 3 Chambers-st. (2 doors from Chatham-st.) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500, 5 per cent on sums over this. All sums deposited on or before the 1st October will draw interest from that date.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Pres.

ARTISANS' BANK.—No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, 1856.
By order of the Board.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.
T. R. STILLMAN, President.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—New-York, Sept 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

## INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
FRED. W. [illegible], Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| JOSEPH WALKER, | WILLIAM P. MOTT, |
| JOHN HALSEY, | EDWARD WOOD, |
| ROBT. L. CASE, | WM. DENNISTOUN, |
| WM. W. [illegible], | EDMUND W. CORLIES, |
| EDWARD WILLETS, | CHAS. E. [illegible], |
| JOHN S. WARREN, | CHAS. [illegible], |
| WM. H. ABBATT, | WM. [illegible], |
| EDWD. MERRITT, | SMITH LAWRENCE, |
| HENRY BARROW, | JOSEPH LAWRENCE, |
| EDWD. HAIGHT, | F. H. WHITLOCK, |
| JAMES C. GARDNER, | SAMUEL G. [illegible], |
| RICHARD P. BRUFF, | D. CROMWELL, |
| S. T. VALENTINE, | R. J. DONNELL, |
| JOHN R. WILLIS, | GEORGE H. BEYER, |
| ROBT. L. MURRAY, | DAVID R. KEELER, |
| WM. ALLEN BUTLER, | EDWARD CROMWELL, |
| L. S. WYMAN, | MATTHEW MITCHELL, |
| JOHN ALLEN, | GEORGE E. GRINNELL. |

## PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE, STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of [illegible]

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS [illegible] SCHILLER, Printer, 2 Fulton-st. [illegible]

## RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.
Passengers from Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1:45 P. M.
At 3 P. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:45 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 9½ P. M.
Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac,
At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House,
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes,
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED.—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 65.—Two DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS. 6:30 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12:45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.
9.30 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.
4.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.
All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

5.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 4.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.
9.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.
4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.
Baggage checked through.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—Europa and Champion, on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Ontonagon and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $12 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $15 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30; Burlington 6:15; Plattsburg 7:15; Rouse's Point 8 P. M.; Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 6 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 3:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 3 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing 10:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD NOTICE.—Fare to Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 65. The Express Trains between New-York and Albany will resume their regular trips as follows: 6:30 A. M. Express train will leave New-York on Friday the 29th instant. 9:30 A. M. Mail train running regular. 4:30 P. M. express train will leave New-York for Albany on Thursday the 28th instant.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY.

5:30 A. M. Express train on Friday the 29th instant. 9:15 A. M. Mail train running regular. 4:30 P. M. Express train on Thursday the 28th instant.
The road is repaired and in good order.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:15 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:?7 P. M., and leave Providence at 6:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid Steamship TEXAS, 1,800 tons burthen, will sail from Pier No. 38, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR NICARAGUA.—The steamship CALHOUN, Capt. PATTERSON, will sail for San Juan de Nicaragua on TUESDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River. Rates of passage to San Juan del Norte. First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA EXPRESS.—E. G. BOMBALIER & Co. will forward an Express [illegible] by steamers from New-York to Havana. First Express will leave on Monday next, Sept. 8, 1856, per steamship Quaker City, at 12 M., taking freight, small parcels, packages, and letters for all parts of the island of Cuba. Apply at WELLS, FARGO & CO'S, No. 82 Broadway.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between FREEMAN D. DECKER and JACOB P. ZOLLVER, under the name and firm of DECKER & ZOLLVER, No. 97 Cortlandt-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding debts up to date will be settled by FREEMAN D. DECKER, and the business continued by JACOB P. ZOLLVER.
FREEMAN D. DECKER,
New-York, Sept. 1, 1856. JACOB P. ZOLLVER.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE, BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK,
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible].
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, April [illegible] | 1856 | Wednesday, May [illegible] | 1856 |
| [illegible] | | [illegible] | |

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage $110; Second Cabin Passage $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston......Wednesday, Oct. 22.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin............$130
Second Cabin............75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 18.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct as under:
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW, Saturday, 11th of October, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

## STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.
The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.
Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hudson | | Pittsfield | |
| Claverack | | Cheshire | |
| Mellenville | | South Adams | |
| Ghent | | North Adams | |
| Chatham 4 Corners | $1 50 | Dalton | |
| East Chatham | 1 55 | Hinsdale | |
| Canaan | 1 80 | Washington | |
| Lebanon Springs | 1 80 | Becket | |
| Edwards | 1 90 | Chester Factory | |
| State Line | 1 90 | Huntington | |
| West Stockbridge | 2 00 | Rupert | |
| Richmond | 2 00 | Westfield | |
| Shaker Village | 1 80 | | |

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.
The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 6 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, AND OCEAN PORT. The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK: | LEAVE OCEAN PORT: |
|---|---|
| Friday, Sept. 5....7 A. M. | Thursday, Sept. 4....10 A. M. |
| Saturday, Sep. 6....12 A. M. | Friday, Sept. 5....11 A. M. |
| Tuesday, Sept. 9....3½ A. M. | Monday, Sept. 8....8 A. M. |
| | Tuesday, Sept. 9....1 P. M. |

Stages for Squan Village and other parts of the country.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Bates Hollow and Miller's-place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, 202 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

## WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW.—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business in Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Carbuncle and Pearl-set Earrings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each | $20 00 to $100 00 |
| Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle | 2 50 to 30 00 each |
| Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c. | 2 50 to 25 00 a pair |
| Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains | 3 00 to 85 00 each |
| Pure Gold Wedding Rings | 2 50 to 9 00 each |
| Ladies' Gold Bracelets | 7 00 to 80 00 each |
| Plain and Chased Gold Rings | 75 cents to 6 00 each |
| Gentlemen's Seal Rings | 3 00 to 20 00 each |
| Garnet, Opal, Pearl, and other Stone Rings | 2 50 to 24 00 each |
| Fine Gold Thimbles | 2 50 to 9 00 each |
| Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals | 1 50 to 25 00 each |
| Gold Pens and Pencils | 3 00 to 15 00 each |
| Gold Pencils | 1 00 to 7 00 each |
| Ladies' Porte-monnaies | 1 50 to 15 00 each |
| Gold Crosses and Necklaces | 2 00 to 17 00 each |
| Gold and Stone Sleeve-Buttons and Studs | 2 00 to 18 00 a set |
| Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses | 1 75 to 10 00 |
| Diamond Ear-rings, Pins, Finger-rings and Crosses | 8 00 to 500 00 |
| Gold Armlets, Scarf Pins and Silver Thimbles | 37 cents to 140 00 |

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

## FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites at $25, at the manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods safely packed to go out of the city.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 23 Canal-st.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the Depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Beekman-st., opposite Astor House.

## MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THIS PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
Combines in itself the properties of an Aperient, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids of the body the impurities of unhealthy secretion, which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although powerful as a medicine, it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no mineral drugs, liable to debilitate the system or mercury poison to ruin the constitution.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 126 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.
Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel "that Richard is himself again."
SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.
The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhoea, and a certain description of Nervous Debility.
Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.
Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience of the cure. In Stricture, from its slightest to its most advanced and distressing stages—and Seminal weakness, &c., as well as all diseases of the genito-urinary system, he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines or restrictions from business. Consultations strictly confidential; private seats for waiting. By letter, address to Box No. 389 Post-Office.
Especial attention given to the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females; also, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, &c. A new strictly non-mercurial treatment in old constitutional diseases.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 32 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
W. WATSON, M. D.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Sixth edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth. $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 32 Mercer-st. corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening, Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 32 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

## COAL.

THE CELEBRATED BRECKENRIDGE COAL—Is now for sale at the following coal yards at $11 per ton for the present: Col. E. L. SNOW, No. 332 5th-av., corner 27th-st., N. Y.; WALTER BICKER, corner Atlantic and Furman sts., Brooklyn; A. W. WELDON, No. 40 South-st., N. Y.; INGHAM, HALL & CO., office southwest corner of Montgomery and Green sts.; Yard No. 81 Essex-st., Jersey City. Orders can also be left at the Banking office of J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COAL.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Broad Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and stove sizes; also, Schuylkill and Locust-mountain Red Ash, of prime quality, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 181 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 [illegible] between 18th and 19th sts.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible] PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS [illegible]
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.—A fine assortment of these Pianos, which have been heretofore distinguished, can now be examined. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole Agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S Melodeons. Stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 385 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.—A large variety just received at the warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, surpassing all others. Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND HAND.—Jonas Chickering's, Brown & Munroe's, Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Haines Bros'. All bought for cash, and will be sold very low. Pianos to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Wareroom No. 385 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 12th-st. and 5th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers. WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $65, $90, $150 and $180, &c. For sale by
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

## IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

WIRE ROPE.—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND,
Consulting Engineer, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.
Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

TIN WARE, PLAIN, JAPANNED AND STAMPED.—A large assortment, BRITANNIA WARE and HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE for sale by
HATHAWAY & CARMER,
No. 12 Platt-st., N. Y.
Also Agents for PLYMOUTH MILLS RIVETS and PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.'S TINMEN'S TOOLS and MACHINES.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand, and for sale by the manufacturers' agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

IRON PLANING MACHINE.—Made by Nasmith, Manchester, England, will be sold very cheap. It will plane 7 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, 2 feet 4 inches high, and has off-set pieces to plane 3 feet wide. Price $650. R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 14 inches diameter, having 16 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 8-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

ONE-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—All complete; will be sold cheap. Inquire of DARLINGTON & CO., Franklin-st., opposite the Tombs, at the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Dépôt.

GAS FIXTURES.—Lamp Manufacturer's and others not doing their own gilding, please take notice, that all kinds of gilding work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by
R. D'HEURIEUSE, No. 127 Elm-st.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. [illegible] Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up in order in city or country. Call and see.

## PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.
The undersigned, pursuant to the 26th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body of its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, inst. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be composed, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimen of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition; and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856. JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock at noon of THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1856, for the grading and building complete of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct from Baiseley's Pond to the pump well.
This work is heavy, and well worth the attention of Contractors: will require about 15,000,000 brick, 20,000 cubic yards of stone masonry, and 650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment. Materials can be easily obtained; labor and supplies ready at hand. The work will be divided into convenient sections.
Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection after Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the office of the Nassau Water Company, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, where the Engineers will give all necessary information, or reference can be made to our office.
The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO.,
Sept. 4, 1856. No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.
Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.
Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. R. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES S. JENKINS and DANIEL G. EDSALL against HENRY B. BEACH, SAMUEL G. SAVAGE, SAMUEL COLT, JAMES E. MORGAN, and EDWARD R. HANKS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Greenwich st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-six cents, with interest from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1856.
J. A. SHERMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th August, 1856. a1-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the county of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SUMNER STONE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, an executor, at his office No. 23 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated May 31, 1856.
ELIZABETH R. STONE, Executrix.
je2 law6mM* SUMNER R. STONE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HYDE, late of the City of New-York, Innkeeper, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES McGAY, Esq., No. 20 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1856. LOUISA HYDE, Administratrix.
jy14-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTE MARTELLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of LOUIS F. DEVIGANIERE, No. [illegible] [illegible] City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next. Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1856.
LOUIS F. DEVIGANIERE, Administrator.
JUSTINE MARTELLE, Administratrix.
au8-law6mM*

[illegible] NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

Also, a claim against GEORGE M. [illegible] and [illegible] PUTNAM for the said Bond, which is in their possession and claimed by them.
Dated at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1856.
au21-law6wMWF WM. C. BROWN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK of the City of New-York, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. SLOAN and JANET his wife, Samuel [illegible] [illegible] Thomas McIntyre, George O. Robertson, John [illegible] Jr., the President, Directors and Company of the Ocean Bank, [illegible] John C. Zabriskie, The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receivers of the Empire City Bank, Daniel Jackson, George S. Jackson, John G. Bovey, [illegible] Ryder, Amos Ryder, Julius A. [illegible] Valen, James Bogart, Leopold [illegible] Geoghegan, Jonathan Purdy, Henry [illegible] son Wooding, William A. Pilot, George E. [illegible] Lawrence Taylor and James Burnet, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 10 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 23, 1856.
BLANKE, GAKEY & CROSSWELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 10 William-st., New-York.
au21-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JAMES SPEARS, MARTIN L. PIERCE, HENRY T. SAMPLE and JOSEPH B. HANNA, against ROWLAND ELLIS and WILLIAM STURGES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To ROWLAND ELLIS and WILLIAM STURGES: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-six cents, with interest at six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 19, 1856.
STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.
N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1856.
STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au11-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTY-NINTH STREET from the Second-av. to the Fifth-av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to Statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New-York on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September A. D. 1856 at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of Fifty-ninth-st. from the Second-av. to the 5th av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the said City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Albany.—EBENEZER CHISM AND JOHN H. TOWNSEND against JAMES REID.—To defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Albany County on the 14th day of August, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 77 State-street, in the City of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for two hundred and sixty dollars, with interest from the first day of May, 1856, besides costs.—Dated Albany, Aug. 14, 1856. A. F. HIGGINS,
au18-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Albany.—HUGH GUYER and JOHN GRIFFIN against JAMES REID.—To defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Albany County, on the 14th day of August, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 77 State-st., in the city of Albany, within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for three hundred [illegible] with interest from the [illegible] day of May, 1856, besides costs.—Dated Albany, Aug. 14, 1856.
au18-law6wM* A. F. HIGGINS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD R. FOWLER, late of the City of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1856. [illegible] W. [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Daily Times

# NEW-YORK CITY.

### Political.

Ex-Councilman J. W. S. Van Riper was on Thursday evening nominated for Alderman, by the [illegible] Council of the Seventeenth Ward, when the ballot resulted:—Van Riper, 67; Bay, 30. Mr. Bay, who is not a member of the Order, is said to be a candidate for Mayor.

JOHN A. DIX ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Ex-Senator Dix, one of the few Free-Soilers of the [illegible] who [illegible] by the [illegible], the Martin Van Buren, and gave up working for freedom just as their own prophecies were coming true, has made his long-looked for speech at last. The place he chose for his delivery was Riverhead, Long Island, and the time Sept. [illegible]. What he said about the great issue of the day may be guessed from the following sketch of it, which we find in the *Daily News*:

"He always thought it unwise and useless to agitate for a restoration of the Compromise. The whole question had been disposed of, and in such a manner as to act on that acquiescence in the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act—non-interference by Congress with the question of Slavery in the Territories—was the only proper course to be pursued. The principle of non-intervention was hereafter to be the practical rule of conduct, and it should be faithfully maintained.

"It had been violated in Kansas. Armed men from an adjoining State had surrounded the polls and turned the scale in favor of a Legislature which had passed the most tyrannical laws—laws pronounced by the veteran Democrat, Gen. Cass, 'disgraceful to the country,' and more recently by Senator Weller, of California, among the most arbitrary acts ever enforced in any country. On the other hand, it had been alleged, as a justification of these measures, that the Abolitionists had endeavored to get possession of the country and shape its organic laws. There was but one remedy for these measures, a firm and faithful maintenance of the Kansas-Nebraska act, non-interference with the bona fide settlers, who should be protected with the whole power of the Republic, if necessary. He looked with confidence to Mr. Buchanan for a firm and impartial administration of the Government in this and other respects. He had known him in the Senate. He never had cause to doubt his integrity or good faith in any transaction, public or private. Mr. Buchanan had occupied the most important public stations, and filled them all with untarnished ability. He would [illegible] an administration in which the country would [illegible], and he would be its zeal as well as its [illegible] head.

"He alluded to the Cincinnati Platform, which he said [illegible] not always rightly interpreted. The resolutions relating to our foreign policy had not received the approbation of the entire Convention. Those relating to our domestic affairs received our [illegible] vote. Most of the resolutions relating to Slavery had been adopted in previous conventions. The gist of all that was new was an acceptance of the principle of non-interference by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. This was his interpretation of them, and he believed the true one."

And then Mr. Dix plunged into the questions of [illegible], Congressional salaries, internal improvements, &c., which the politicians always think it wise to harp upon when in Suffolk.

"Mr. D. then took up the question of economy in expenditure. He spoke of the enormous appropriations by Congress in violation of all Democratic principles. He believed the expenditures in every branch of the public service too large. There must be a thorough reform, or there would be an end to all Democratic principle. He exonerated Gen. Pierce from any responsibility for this extravagance, and complimented Mr. Marcy and Mr. Guthrie for the able manner in which they had performed their duty. To the latter he accorded great praise for reducing the public debt some twenty-five or thirty millions, and saving the public money from being squandered. He enlarged on the policy of reducing the tariff, and bringing down the revenue to the standard of our economical wants. The surplus was corrupting Congress, and destroying the influence of the Executive for all purposes of salutary restraint.

"He alluded to and denounced the late act of Congress, by which the members have taken salary of three thousand dollars each. They were sent to Washington to guard the public treasury; they had put their hands into it and taken out, or would take out before the 3d March, 1857, nine hundred and eighty thousand dollars more than they were entitled to by the law under which they were elected, dividing this enormous sum among themselves. The whole thing was wrong; in direct violation of every Democratic principle, and should arouse a spirit of indignation which should compel a speedy repeal of the law.

"Mr. Dix then took up the project of internal improvements. He had seen with regret the passage of a large number of bills, over the President's veto, appropriating, it is said, three millions of dollars to these purposes. He had never doubted the authority of Congress to make appropriations to render the great receptacles of commerce secure for ships. But it was an authority peculiarly liable to abuse, and he considered it most unfortunate that the Executive veto had been completely overcome in this case. Gen. Pierce had acted in this case like an honest man, but in spite of his opposition, the barriers against wasteful expenditure had been broken down; and we were in great peril of being carried by the force of the current into a general system of internal improvement, which the Democracy had always denounced as demoralizing, and in violation of the Constitution.

"He thought—he believed—that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan would be sound on all these questions, and he called on the Democrats to stand by him. What were they to gain by uniting with either of the other great organizations? What measure of reform would either of these organizations aid us in carrying? The great body of them had always been hostile to the cherished principles and measures of the Democracy, and would do so to the end of time. We had but one course to pursue—to adhere to the Democracy, and fight on for popular rights and for a pure and economical administration of the Government, with the assurance, justified by all our experience, that they were only to be found in the ascendency of the Democratic Party."

### The Normal School Opened on Saturday.

The Female Normal School opened on Saturday morning, in the Hall of the Board of Education, in Grand-street. Five hundred young ladies were in attendance. They were all teachers in the Ward Schools. They were attentive, orderly, musical, many of them very pretty, and all of them very noticeable. It was a pleasant thing to sit facing them, and pleasanter yet to know that to such trim, tidy and intelligent damsels the young New-York is intrusted—for a majority of those who attend are teachers in Primary Schools or Primary Departments, and come here once in a week to fit in the higher branches of study. Mr. Hamilton, Principal, addressed the young ladies briefly, and Mr. Neilson followed, with a caution as to punctuality of attendance, good deportment and strict obedience, so that they could teach others to obey. The girls heard both gentlemen through, and then relieved their feelings by singing three or four songs, between which a hymn or two was sandwiched. The separation to the class-rooms ended the public ceremonies, and the same scene will be repeated after a similar programme, on every succeeding Saturday, so long as the Fall and Winter last. This School opens this year under exceedingly favorable auspices, yet it is a pity the girls can have no ventilation, during a raw Winter's day, except that which comes from a window at their backs—never a healthy fashion. The State Normal School will meet tri-weekly this season, as usual. Superintendent Randall is regularly in attendance.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

### Fight Between Councilmen—One of them Badly, and, perhaps, Fatally Injured.

Another of those transactions that tend to lower, in public estimation, our City and the men who govern it, has occurred. On Friday night last an affray occurred between Councilman McConnell, of the Thirteenth Ward, and Councilman Bickford, of the Seventh Ward, which resulted most seriously to the latter.

Some difficulty originated between these parties at a [illegible] in Broome-street, early on Friday night, and each made use of strong language, but did not then come to blows.

At a later hour, between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning, McConnell and Bickford met again at a drinking resort corner of Grand and Clinton streets, when they renewed their dispute, which finally ended in a desperate fight between them. McConnell, it appears, came off second best in the encounter, but a party of his friends—amounting to some half dozen—hearing of the result, became greatly incensed, and determined to satisfy their [illegible] wounded body and feelings. They, therefore, set upon poor Bickford, and beat him in a manner so brutal that he was believed to be dead. Having satisfied their fiendish and cowardly purpose they left him weltering in his blood, from which place he was conveyed to his residence, where he now lies in a precarious condition. Indeed his recovery is not by any means sure. No arrests have been made.

Bickford is unknown to fame, but McConnell is a notorious [illegible], his name has frequently figured in our Police records. Not long since, while on a spree, he amused himself by beating two policemen and a hackdriver, and more recently he was arrested for [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] policemen should not press their charge, and the hack- [illegible] ... the [illegible] expressed [illegible] drop.

But the [illegible] offence he was brought before one of the Magistrates at the Lower Police Court, who ordered him to give bail for his appearance, and there the matter has since ended. Why it so ended is not known.

Will he be as fortunate in the present case?

BAD MONEY—ARREST.

A German, named Martin Ungar, was brought, yesterday, before Justice Wood at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with attempting to pass spurious money.

It appears that the prisoner, with two other persons, went into the saloon of Sickels & Moreau, corner of Essex and Grand streets, and after eating 25 cents worth of refreshments offered in payment two one-dollar bills,—one on the Berrien County Bank, of Berrien, Michigan, and the other on the Central Railroad Banking Company, of Georgia. Both were worthless, and on being refused he tendered a broken $3 bill on the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Memphis, Tenn.

A Tenth Ward Policeman was then sent for, and he took accused in custody. On searching him about a dollar in silver change was found on his person. He was committed.

ASSAULT WITH AN ICE-PICK.

Margaret Bergen and Catharine Kelly got into a quarrel at their residence, No. 34 Cherry-street, at a late hour on Friday night. After some blows had been exchanged, Catharine seized an ice pick, with which she so severely wounded her antagonist that her removal to the City Hospital was deemed necessary.

Catharine was arrested, and Justice Connolly, of the First District Police Court, committed her to the Tombs to await the result of Margaret's injuries.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

A notorious fellow named Peter Dawson, keeper of a dance house in Cherry-street, was brought before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, on Saturday, charged with having struck Charles Dodd, of No. 326 Cherry-street, a violent blow on the head with a slung shot, and inflicting thereby a dangerous wound. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

GIVE IT TO THEM.

The Eighth Ward is and has been for many years infested by an organized gang of scoundrels known as "Shost Boys," who have been permitted to carry on their depredations on persons and property with apparent impunity—the furthest extent of their punishment, when arrested, being a night in the Station-house, and a reprimand next day from the Police magistrate. Appearances now indicate that they will be more favorably dealt with. A number of them were arrested on Friday night for creating a turmoil in the streets, and Justice Flandreau, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, before whom they were brought on Saturday, committed them to prison in default of bail. Do it again.

RECAPTURED.

Gottlieb Wilhelm, who recently escaped from the prison at White Plains, was recaptured here by officer Ingraham, who took him back to his old quarters.

### Miscellaneous.

DROWNED.

The bodies of two unknown men were found floating in the East river on Saturday.

HE WILL DIE OF HIS WOUNDS.

The man Patrick Gibson, who was assaulted and stabbed on the 18th ult., by one Alexander Renwick, is lying at the point of death in the City Hospital. Justice Connolly took his dying deposition on Saturday. Renwick pleaded guilty to the charge made against him, and was committed to answer.

CHILD RUN OVER.

Catharine E. Droutle, a child three years of age, residing at No. 280 First-avenue, was run over by a cart and severely injured on Saturday evening, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue.

TROUBLE AMONG THE RAILROAD MEN.

A driver of one of the Harlem Railroad cars, named Samuel Tickney, was arrested on Saturday, charged with having, on that day, maliciously come into collision, in the Bowery, with Third-avenue Railroad car No. 43. He was committed to answer the charge in default of $500 bail.

### Early Exploits of the Confidence Man.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In noticing the arrest of the "Confidence Man," I see you are at a loss to choose from his aliases a true name. I am somewhat acquainted with the gentleman and his previous life, and if interesting or edifying to the public, I would state his name to be Charles Putney. He figured in White Plains a few years since, as a prominent member in one of the churches, but became a seceder from some cause of difficulty with another "Brother." He was finally caught in an act of burglary, and the community was astonished to learn the deception by which he had so long and so successfully swindled them. He naturally appeared, to the keenest eye, a man meek and humble in disposition, and diffident in his manners. Not a single soul of that good population ascribed to him the burglaries and many petty thefts committed nightly. Before trial he confessed his crimes, and it was ascertained that there was hardly a store, dwelling, counting house or corn crib in that vicinity for miles around but which he had entered and robbed. He displayed the most complete collection of "*professional tools*," and more skeleton keys than are generally found upon modern burglars sentenced to State's Prison, but subsequently pardoned. He has since that time been wholly lost to the public, until his recent arrest. REC.

### The Mayor's Mayoralty Letter and the Gamblers—Letter from Judge Capron.

OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE,
No. 115 Nassau-street, Room No. 19,
New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

Hon. Fernando Wood:

In your published reply to Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., and other gentlemen, on the subject of your administration of the Mayoralty of this City, I notice the following statements: "The gambling houses were broken up, and their proprietors arrested and indicted to the extent of my means of suppressing this horrible evil—*but, from causes not proper to be discussed in this communication*, the punishment meted out has been insufficient to eradicate the practice." That language plainly implies that the causes to which you refer occurred in the criminal Courts, for only there are punishments imposed for violations of the criminal laws.

As it is well known that the persons indicted under the "Act for the suppression of gambling" were tried before me in the Court of General Sessions, you will not fail to perceive that the words italicised in the extract which I have made from your letter, clearly implicate me in a charge of mal-administration in office. I do not believe that you intended to make such an allegation against me. Your personal knowledge of the manner in which all but three of those cases passed from my cognizance in the course of legal prosecutions, *before they were finally adjudicated*, persuades me to indulge this opinion; but your language is susceptible of an interpretation prejudicial to my official integrity, and I am pleased to assure you that I entertain no doubt that you will cheerfully relieve me from so grave an imputation.

In the only three cases determined by me I suspended judgment, assigning reasons for such an exercise of the discretion vested in me by law, and I am gratified in being able to say that the confidence which I reposed in the accused has not been betrayed. They had abandoned the practice of gambling before complaints had been made against them, and it would, in my opinion, have savored more of persecution than of justice to have inflicted punishment upon them.

Very respectfully yours,
E. S. CAPRON.

THE MAYOR'S ANSWER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1856.

Dear Sir: Your note of the 3d inst. would have been answered before but for absence from the City yesterday. In reply, I beg to assure you that I had no intention of reflecting in any manner upon the way in which you have discharged your official duties as Judge in the communication referred to. As to the gamblers, I have never heard it suggested, nor do I believe any person has thought that your course with reference to them was not correct in all respects.

Very truly yours,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Hon. E. S. Capron, City Judge.

### Fires.

IN FIRST-AVENUE.

A fire was discovered in the house No. 411 First-avenue, at 11½ o'clock Friday night. It was quickly extinguished. Damage about $30. The building is supposed to have been set on fire. It is in the occupancy of a Mrs. Smith as a dwelling and blacksmith's shop.

IN SPRUCE-STREET.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, Saturday night, a fire was discovered in a room in the fifth floor of the building No. 19 Spruce-street, was put out with a few pails of water. Damage trifling.

At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a lager bier cellar in Spruce, near Nassau-street. It was soon extinguished. Damage trifling.

BURNING OF A STABLE.

The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, yesterday afternoon, was caused by the breaking out of a fire in a stable in the rear of No. 39 Avenue A, corner of Third-street. The flames were soon extinguished. Loss about $25. The stable is owned by Frank Kohl. Origin of the fire unknown.

[Advertisement.]

A Perfume in Common Use, Even to This Day.—Was the invention of one of the earliest of the Roman nobles, named Frangipani, and still bears his name. It is a powder, or sachet, composed of every known spice, in equal proportions, to which is added ground Iris, or Santa Rosa, in weight equal to the whole, with one per cent. of musk, or civet. A liquid of the same name, invented by his grandson, Mercutio Frangipani, is also in common use, prepared by digesting the Frangipani Powder in rectified grape spirit, which dissolves out the fragrant principles. This has the merit of being the most lasting perfume made.

[Advertisement.]

What is it About?

"Bless me! what is this Iodine that they make such a fuss about?" inquired Mr. Stout. "Is it something new in the way of medicine?" "Not at all! not at all!" replied Dr. Physic, "it is one of the most efficient things that the regular faculty employ in the cure of disease. It is made from the ashes of certain sea-weeds, and embodies all the alterative properties of calomel, without the dangerous effects—all the depurative energy of Sarsaparilla, without its subsequent inertia—all the soothing power of opium, without its dreadful tendency to organic derangement—all the anti-periodic elements of quinine, without its fatal disposition to reaction." "Can it be possible?" says Mr. Stout. "Facts as self-evident as the sun at noonday," exclaims Dr. Physic. "But then, Iodine is so amazingly powerful a medicine by itself, and so amazingly useless in combination with other drugs, that it must be dissolved in water to make it produce all its extraordinary effects." "Ah! I see," said Stout; "and it cannot be dissolved in water—is that it?" "Why, that used to be it," replied Dr. Physic; "but an able chemist has at length produced, in this City, a pure solution of it in pure water, and there is no disease, I stake my life on it, that it will not cure!" "And what is this solution called?" "Dr. Henry Anders' Iodine Water, sold by Anders & Fordice, No. 3 Second-avenue, No. 369 Broadway, No. 48 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and by all respectable druggists."

[Advertisement.]

Pianos and Melodeons.—The Horace Waters modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. For cash they will be sold low, and fully guaranteed; second-hand Pianos, from $30 to $140; Melodeons from $40 to $150. Waters' large catalogue of Music at reduced prices.

The Horace Waters Pianos, says the New-York *Evangelist* are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellence of tone and durable quality.

[Advertisement.]

J. Gurney would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. C. D. Fredericks, late Gurney & Fredericks, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. Fredericks, late Gurney & Fredericks, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The bill of to-night at this house cannot fail attracting a large audience. The beautiful spectacle of "The Fairy Spell" is to be repeated, and with it the pantomime of "The Frisky Cobbler," and drama of "The Idiot of the Shannon,"—Messrs. B. and T. Cony and their wonderful trained dogs appearing in the last-named piece. Another feature in the evening's entertainment will be the dancing by the fascinating American danseuse, Miss Adelaide Price. Go early and get a good place.

[Advertisement.]

It is certainly pleasant to turn from the unserviceable trashy Pen and Pencils that are in the market, to those manufactured by Wilmarth, Clussman & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, and called Lowndes's Patent, for this is an article which has sufficient stock to make three ordinary cases, and is proof against bruising, thus making it a desirable case for daily use.

[Advertisement.]

Black cloth suits ... $12
Genteel cassimere business suits ... 6
Fine black frock coats ... 8
Elegant blue dress coats ... 8
Rich moire antique silk vests ... 3
At Evans' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 30c. to 75c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—How is it that this healing medicament has taken the place of all other in every dispensary of note throughout the world? Because of its intrinsic worth and immense superiority over all others.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

## NEW-JERSEY.

On Thursday evening last we attended what was modestly termed by the proprietors a "*soirée*," at the "Bergen Heights Water-Cure," New-Jersey. At 7½ P. M. the entertainment commenced with the representation of "A Pretty Piece of Business," which was as pretty a piece of acting as we have seen for some time in the way of private theatricals. The stage was erected in the west end of the new large dining-hall, was tastefully decorated, and conveniently arranged. The parts of *Capt. Merryweather* and his lively *inamorata* were done with much spirit, while the lovely widow *Mrs. Grandley* exerted her powers with the success usual in such matters over the unsuspecting and modest *Doctor Shee*. The impertinent servant *Dobson* was also excellently personated. The audience testified their approbation by calling the actors before the curtain. Then came music and dancing, and although there was no liquor stronger than lemonade, (the establishment being conducted on the hydropathic principle,) that seemed to have potency enough, for the quadrilles, polkas, &c., were seldom danced with more spirit.

### Politics and the Pulpit.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I was much pleased with your article in this morning's Times headed "A Chapter for Sunday." Whilst reading it, I felt an impulse to send you this. I believe that the true minister of the Saviour will declare the whole counsel of God and keep nothing back. Is there any part of the Bible that is not the counsel of God? I say there is not. I wish you would call the attention of our half-way theologians to the first seven verses of the thirteenth chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans. I think they will find some political ideas of a very solemn character. The Churches of England paid ministers of the gospel for denouncing nothing less than eternal damnation on the Puritans who opposed their authority. At the time of our Revolution, there were ministers of the same character. I would now ask a question or two, which every minister of the gospel who loves a whole Bible will not shrink from answering. Who are the powers we are not to resist, lest we receive to ourselves damnation? Who are they that are a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well? [illegible]

J. M.

### The Turf for 1856.

Trotting Matches at the Centreville Course, L. I.—These were announced to come off Saturday, Sept. 6. The first match was for $3,000, between two green mares, which proved the most exciting trotting contest that has taken place for years, and was witnessed by a large concourse of turfites. An immense amount of money changed hands. The winner is a fine, powerful young mare. The announcement that the renowned Sam McLaughlin was to drive her added increased vigor to her admirers, and we may fairly place Sam as a decided favorite. Every horse, mare or gelding he has trained, under his skillful management, won all their races, "raking down," of course, "every dollar in sight;" and he will, doubtless, be prepared, with *Lancet*, who is matched with *Flora Temple* and the *Lady Moscow*, to serve us the same trick at the Fall meetings, over the Union and Centreville Courses. The other two races did not prove so satisfactory to either winners or losers as could have been desired, as they were both one-sided affairs throughout. The following is a summary of the trotting:

Centreville Course L. I.—Trotting Saturday, Sept. 6.—Match $3,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5. *Lady Lo*, (in harness;) Brown Mare, (to wagon.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. McLaughlin's b. m. *Lady Lo* | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. Whelpley's brown mare | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:49; 2:44; 2:43¼.

Same Day, match $500, Trotting.—Five miles to wagons, carrying 400 lbs.

D. Pifer's bay mare ... 1
H. Woodruff, black stallion ... 2
Time, 16:30.

Same Day, Trotting.—Match $300, mile heats, best three in five.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Owner, b. m. *Sally Miller* (to 250 lbs. wagon) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| E. Wright, b. g. *Reindeer* (in harness) | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:57; 2:58; 3:01.

## MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 4, at the Rectory of St. Luke's Church, by Rev. A. Spor, Chauncey B. Brown, of Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., to Harriet F. Buckley, of New-York.

In this City, at St. Peter's Church, on Thursday, Aug. 28, by Rev. Mr. Duming, Hugh Duffy, of Worcester, to Mrs. Annie M. Flanagan, of this City.

In this City, at the M. E. Parsonage, 3[illegible]th-st., on Friday, Sept. 5, by Rev. S. C. Foss, Mr. Leonard Parkhurst, and Miss Abby Cook, both of New-Haven, Conn.

In this City, by Rev. Thos. Armitage, Mr. John Loughran to Miss Kate G. Holeman.

Long Island and Connecticut papers please copy.

At Monticello, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 3, by Rev. E. O. Shimeall, Richard C. Shimeall, Jr., to Miss Harriet B. Perry, daughter of the late Marshall Perry, Esq., both of the former place.

## DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 6, Ferris Finch, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 23 Lewis-st., cor. Broome.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 7, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Alfred F. and Mary C. De Luze, aged 18 mos.

The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church, on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 6, Mrs. Martha Jamison, widow of the late George Jamison, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 83 Tallman-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 6, Mrs. Fidelia Anna Quinten, of asthma, aged 36 years and 10 days.

The remains will be taken to Newburg, on Tuesday morning, the 9th, for interment.

At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 7, Isabella De Wolfe, wife of A. B. Woodruff, Esq.

Her funeral will take place at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, from the First Presbyterian Church in Paterson.

At Ovid, Seneca Co., on Friday, Sept. 5, of paralysis, Mr. Samuel H. Moser, of this City, Alderman of the Third Ward, aged 52 years.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange...Sept. 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,500 N. Y. State 5s, '58 | 103 | 200 Erie Railroad...s3 | 61 |
| 10,000 Ill. Cn. R. Bs...s30 | 91½ | 50 do...s10 | 60 |
| 5,000 do. | 91¾ | 400 do...c | 60¼ |
| 1,000 Ill. Fd. Bs...w. p. | 90¾ | 100 do. | 60¼ |
| 500 Erie R. Bds., '75 | 82½ | 200 do...s30 | 60 |
| 2,000 Chi. & Rk. Is. Bs. | 92½ | 250 do...s30 | 60 |
| 30 Manhattan Bank | 132 | 500 do...b60 | 60½ |
| 100 Canton Company | 23¼ | 500 do...b60 | 61¼ |
| 100 do...s60 | 23 | 1100 do...s3 | 60¼ |
| 50 do...s60 | 23¼ | 150 do...b3 | 60¼ |
| 100 Cum. Coal Co...b60 | 20 | 150 do...s3 | 60¼ |
| 200 do...s3 | 19¾ | 550 do...b60 | 61¼ |
| 290 Chi. & R. I. R. R...s3 | 95 | 100 do...s30 | 60 |
| 10 do...s30 | 95 | 100 do...s7 | 60 |
| 30 do. | 95¼ | 100 do...s10 | 60¼ |
| 360 do. | 95¼ | 100 do...b45 | 60¼ |
| 6 N. Y. Central R. R. | 86½ | 100 do...b60 | 6[illegible] |
| 110 do. | 86¾ | 400 Cl. & Tol. R. R...s3 | 75¾ |
| 200 do...s30 | 86¾ | 10 do. | 76 |
| 250 do...c | 86¾ | 445 do...c | 75¾ |
| 200 do...b45 | 86¾ | 300 do. | 75¾ |
| 100 do...b60 | 86¾ | 400 do...b60 | 76 |
| 300 do...b60 | 86¾ | 400 do...s30 | 75¾ |
| 150 Ill. Cen. R. R...b60 | 11[illegible] | 300 do...s4m | 75¾ |
| 100 Reading R. R...b60 | 86¾ | 400 do...c | 75¾ |
| 200 do...b60 | 86¾ | 200 do...s n w | 75¾ |
| 100 do...b60 | 85¾ | 100 do...b7 | 75¾ |
| 200 do. | 85¾ | 100 Mich. Cen. R...b60 | 91¾ |
| 250 do...s3 | 85¾ | 3 do. | 91¾ |
| 250 do...b3 | 85¾ | 100 M. S. & N. I. R...b3 | 90 |
| 36 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. | 101¼ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Missouri State 6s | 88 | 100 Chic. & R. I. R. | 95¼ |
| 10,000 Louisiana St. 6s | 92 | 51 do...b3 | 94¾ |
| 1,000 Virginia 6s | 93¾ | 100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 86¾ |
| 500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s | 102 | 200 Reading R. R...s10 | 85¾ |
| 11 Mich. Cen. R. R. | 91¾ | 100 do. | 85¾ |
| 30 Erie Railroad | 6[illegible] | 1000 do...b60 | 85¾ |
| 200 do...s30 | 60¼ | 100 do...b10 | 85¾ |
| 200 do...b60 | 60¾ | 30 Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 76 |
| 250 do...s31 | 60¾ | 100 do...b60 | 77 |
| 5 Panama Railroad | 93¾ | | |

Monday, Sept. 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port, for the past week, present an aggregate Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods trade in our last paper of $4,156,084, against $5,772,820 the first week in September last year. The clearance of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amount to $1,399,295, against $1,288,228 the same week in 1855. The Export of Specie, mainly by steamer *Africa*, for Liverpool, on Wednesday amounts to $776,001, against $860,542 the same week last year. The Coin and Bullion held in the Government office in this City at the close of the week, stood $18,694,442, against $13,670,817 at the close of the previous week. This steadiness of the Government movement and the moderate export demand for Gold cause unusual regularity to the reserve in the City Banks, which stood $12,914,732 on the last statement, and is not likely to be materially varied either way on the averages to be declared this afternoon. The probability is there will be some little increase, as the business of the week opened on a rising average. There were no further receipts, however, from California. The semi-monthly mail packet of the 20th August is now in her 19th day, and will be due by the close of the present week.

According to the official monthly returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, the Imports of Foreign Merchandise for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st September, amounted to ... $156,876,000
Add one week in September ... 4,156,084
Total to date ... $161,032,084
Against same time, 1855 ... 104,963,320
Increase to date ... $56,058,714

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from 1st January to 1st September ... $53,015,000
Add one week in September ... 1,399,295
Total to date ... $54,414,295
Against same time, 1855 ... 42,286,222
Increase to date ... $12,128,073

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to 1st September, inst. ... $22,704,000
Add one week in September ... 776,001
Total to date ... $23,480,001
Against same time, 1855 ... 23,416,542
Increase to date ... $63,459

The following is a comparative statement of the export, hence, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

| | 1855. Quantity. | 1855. Value. | 1856. Quantity. | 1856. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 6,078 | $236,449 | 3,090 | $152,332 |
| Flour, bbls. | 18,463 | 162,661 | 21,460 | 144,332 |
| Corn Meal, bbls. | 236 | 1,173 | 1,277 | 5,578 |
| Wheat, bushels | 5,802 | 11,789 | 270,593 | 481,164 |
| Corn, bushels | 130,199 | 126,093 | 21,095 | [illegible] |
| Pork, bbls. and tcs. | 2,460 | 41,150 | 1,963 | [illegible] |
| Beef, bbls. and tcs. | 365 | [illegible] | 371 | 7,361 |
| Total Produce | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Miscellaneous | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Total for the week | | [illegible] | | [illegible] |

The rates for Money at the close of the week, outside of Bank, were ¼ ₩ cent. lower on mercantile paper, the prime grade of which may be quoted at 7½ to 9 ₩ cent., 60 days to 4 months, and 9@9½ ₩ cent. for longer dates. Second class of fair names go at from 10 to 12 ₩ cent. There was a good inquiry for paper with the Discount Brokers on Friday and Saturday. The offerings at Bank are not largely in excess of the current income, except with some few of the large institutions doing business with the Importers. The Stock speculation continues to employ a large amount of money, the parties interested being strong in the money market. But on the other hand, the Grain and Flour factors are using less means than usual from the Banks. The receipts from the interior meet a ready demand, and there is no disposition to store for better prices. It is seldom that Grain goes forward to Europe so promptly on its arrival here, as of late. The supply of Money, at call, continues fair, and the demand from Stock Brokers somewhat irregular. At the close of the week, owing to an increased movement at the Stock Exchange, the employment of Money, in this line, was quite full, though not amounting to a pressure for demand loans. Foreign Bills keep steady, and, though apparently in fewer hands than early in August, there is little disposition to advance the rates either on England or France. We quote London, 109⅝@¾; Paris, 5.13¾@5.15. Altogether the financial movement of the week was healthy and satisfactory, and toward the close the market for Stocks manifested decided firmness, though seemingly against the expectations of most of the Brokers, who, without in all cases operating for a decline, were sympathizing with the Bears in their calculations on a dull September. And so far as the Board is concerned the tendency to an advance in prices is still regarded as premature, though it does not follow that this mere opinion as to when the rise should take place—illogical though it may be with reference to the state of trade and the railway traffic—will be able to control the market the ensuing week. The closing bids on Saturday were firm for Erie, Rock Island, Panama, and several other Road Shares, but not so full as they had been the day previous for Reading and Toledo. The following is the

COURSE OF STOCK PRICES SINCE AUG. 15.

| | Saturday, Aug. 16. | Saturday, Aug. 23. | Saturday, Aug. 30. | Saturday, Sept. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia 6s | 93½ | 93¾ | 93 | 93½ |
| Missouris | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86⅛ | 88 |
| Tennessees | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| New-York Central | 85¾ | 86¾ | 85¾ | 86¾ |
| Erie | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 60¼ |
| Reading | 86¾ | 86¾ | 84¾ | 85¾ |
| Toledo | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 75¾ |
| Galena | 110¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 108 |
| Michigan Central | 89¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Southern Michigan | 88 | 89¾ | 88¾ | 89¾ |
| Panama | 93¾ | 95¾ | 91¾ | 93¾ |
| Illinois Centrals | 91 | 91¾ | 91 | 91¾ |
| Clev. & Pittsburg | 57¾ | 57¾ | 56¾ | 57¾ |
| Rock Island | 91¾ | 93 | 93¾ | 95¾ |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 95¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Del. and Hudson | 119 | 119 | 119¾ | 119¾ |

BANKS OF SAVING AND TRUST FUNDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, aggregate deposits | | $169,465,000 |
| France | | 54,311,000 |
| City of New-York | $34,387,300 | |
| Other New-York cities | 3,000,000 | |
| Massachusetts | 27,296,218 | |
| Other New-England | 15,000,000 | |
| Pennsylvania | 24,000,000 | |
| Maryland | 10,000,000 | |
| Other States | 30,000,000 | $147,1[illegible] |

Our returns for the United States are not exact, except for the City of New-York and the State of Massachusetts. The other returns we are quite sure are not exaggerated. The result will, doubtless, astonish most of our business readers. We doubt, indeed, whether the vast total deposited with the Savings Institutions and two Wall-street Trust Companies of this City alone, has been sufficiently estimated by our citizens. The contrast of the Saving's system in this country with that of France is striking, and with that of the wealthy Kingdom of Great Britain in the highest degree gratifying. We already approach within fifteen millions of the latter, and more than double the former. The aggregate deposits on saving and trust, bearing a moderate interest, 4 to 5 ₩ cent, stand in the following relation to the Funded Debt of the several States, which mostly carry 6 ₩ cent interest:

Funded Debts of the States ... $[illegible]
Deposits in the Saving's Fund ... 147,1[illegible]
Difference ... $[illegible]

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

### Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Sept. 6—12½ P. M.

Flour steady. Sales 1,800 bbls., at $6 25 for good Wisconsin; $6 50@$6 56 for Choice Indiana, Ohio and Michigan; $6 62@$6 75 for good to best extras. Wheat 1c.@2c. firmer. Sales 31,000 bushels at $1 16 for choice Illinois Spring; $1 44 for common White Indiana, $1 46 for choice do. and Kentucky. Corn lower, owing to the rise in freights. Sales 15,000 bushels at 58½c.@59c., closing at 58c. Oats and Rye quiet. *Canal Freights*—15c. for Corn, and 19c. for Wheat to New-York. *Receipts yesterday*—9,147 bbls. Flour; 69,678 bushels Wheat; 181,464 bushels Corn; 3,034 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—48,931 bushels Wheat; 10,454 bushels Corn; 3,349 bushels Oats.

Buffalo, Saturday, Sept. 6—7 P. M.

Flour—Firm. Sales 2,500 bbls., at $6 25. Good Wisconsin, $6 50@$6 56; choice Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $6 62@$6 75; good to best extras, most at $6 50@$6 56. Wheat opened active and closed quiet. Sales 35,000 bushels, at $1 16 for choice Illinois Spring; $1 44 for common White Indiana; $1 46 for choice White Indiana and Illinois. Corn—Dull. 20,000 bushels, at 58½c.@59c. After the rise in freights no buyers at 58c. Oats—Firm, at 39c. Rye—Dull. *Canal Freights to New-York*—Firmer. 15c. for Corn, and 19c. for Wheat. *Receipts in the 24 hours up to noon, to-day*—3,280 bbls. of Flour; 30,479 bushels of Wheat; 64,161 bushels of Corn, 22,234 bushels of Oats. *Canal Exports*—25,049 bushels of Wheat, and 109,222 bushels of Corn.

Oswego, Saturday, Sept. 6—7 P. M.

Flour steady. Sales of Extra Oswego, 700 bbls. Wheat quiet. Corn firm and scarce. Sales last evening, 6,200 bushels at 57c.; to day 2,700 bushels at 58c., to arrive. *Imports*—34,380 bushels of Wheat. *Canal Exports*—30,694 bushels of Wheat, and 28,072 bushels of Corn.

Providence, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The demand for Cotton during the past week has been steady, and the market closed with a firm feeling. Wool—A light stock of pulled on hand. Fleece very firm. Sales of the week, 79,780 lbs. Printing Cloths very active, and prices firm—sales of the week 84,000 pieces.

Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

Wheat—Unchanged. *Shipments to Buffalo*—56,000 bushels, and Montreal 23,000. Corn dull, and declined 1c., the decline mainly owing to the advance in freights. *Shipments to Buffalo*—14,000 bushels. *Freight to Buffalo*—12½c. on Wheat.

### The Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at this port during the week ending for the 5th inst. were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Goods | $173,567 | Raw Hides | 13,016 |
| Iron and Steel | 54,871 | Gunnies | 68,146 |
| Wool | 46,370 | Castor Oil | 10,349 |
| Linseed | 35,206 | Indigo | 98,967 |
| Palm Oil | 15,461 | Molasses | 64,385 |
| Sugars | 170,406 | Other articles | 317,060 |
| Champagne | 28,684 | | |
| Total | | | $1,316,975 |

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Saturday.—First Board—[illegible]

*After Board*—[illegible]

*Closing Prices*—[illegible]

### Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Brig Alma, Brown, Nassau, N. P., Aug. 26, with [illegible] to Benson, Sargent & Co.

Brig Sophia, Rial, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood to H. Delafield.

Brig Vernon, (of Bangor,) Collins, Aux Cayes [illegible] ds., with logwood to Pillsbury & Sandford.

[illegible]

Schr. Jane Ross, Cooper, Virginia.
Schr. Danville, Chester, Richmond.
Schr. Gallego, Smith, Richmond.
Schr. Southerner, Bellows, [illegible].
Schr. J. M. Baylis, Lappes, Baltimore.
Propeller Seneca, Chaulker, Hartford.
Propeller Locust Point, French, [illegible].
Propeller Westchester, Clarke, Providence.
Propeller Potomska, Chapman, New-Bedford.
WIND—During the day, S.

### Sailed.

[illegible]

### Memoranda.

[illegible]

### By Telegraph.

[illegible]

### Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

### Foreign Ports.

[illegible]